

THE
RURAL MAGAZINE:
OR,
VERMONT REPOSITORY,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1795.

MEMOIRS OF GEN. MONTGOMERY.

[By Dr. SMITH, of Philadelphia—wrote in 1776.]

THE General had received a liberal education in Ireland, his native country, before he went into the army, and was indeed endued with talents which would have led him to eminence in any profession. His own he studied with felicity, which soon distinguished his military abilities; but war and conquest having no other charms to him than as the necessary means of peace and happiness to mankind, he still found leisure, in the midst of camps, to cultivate an excellent taste for philosophy and polite literature. To these he added a careful study of the arts of government and the rights of mankind; looking forward to that time when he might descend into the *still scenes* of private life, and give a full flow to the native and acquired virtues of a heart rich in moral excellence.

Above eighteen years ago he had attained the rank of captain in the 17th regiment, under Gen. Monckton, and stood full in the way of higher preferment; having borne a share in all the labour of our American wars, and the reduction of Canada. Ill fated region! short-sighted mortals! little did he foresee the scenes which that land had still in reserve for him! little did those generous A-

mericans, who then stood by his side, think they were assisting to subdue a country, which would one day be held up over us as a greater scourge in the hands of friends, than ever it was in the hands of enemies.

He therefore chose America as the field of his future usefulness; and as soon as the blessings of peace were restored to his country, and duty to his sovereign would permit, he took his leave of the army, and having soon connected himself by marriage with an ancient and honourable family in the province of New-York, he chose a delightful retirement upon the banks of Hudson's river, at a distance from the noise of the busy world. Having a heart distended with benevolence, and panting to do good, he soon acquired, without courting it from his neighbours, that authority which an opinion of superior talents and inflexible integrity never fail to create.

In this most eligible of all situations, the life of a country gentleman, deriving its most exquisite relish from reflection upon past dangers and past services, he gave full scope to his philosophic spirit and taste for rural elegance. Self-satisfied, and raised above vulgar ambition, he devoted his time to

sweet domestic intercourse with the amiable partner of his heart, friendly converse with men of worth, the study of useful books, and the improvement of his favourite villa. Nor from that happy spot did he wish to stray, until he should receive his last summons to happiness more than terrestrial.

But when the hand of power was stretched forth against the land of his residence, he had a heart too noble not to sympathize in its distress. From that fatal day—and, oh! that it had never found a place in the volumes of time—from that fatal day in which the first American blood was spilt by the hostile hands of British brethren, and the better genius of the empire, veiling her face in anguish, turned abhorrent from the strife of death among her children—I say, from that fatal day he chose his part.

Although his liberal spirit placed him above local prejudices, and he considered himself as a member of the empire at large, yet America, struggling in the cause of liberty, henceforth became his peculiar country, and that country took full possession of his soul, lifting him above this earthly dross, and every private affection. Worth like his could be no longer hid in the shades of obscurity, nor permit him to be placed in that inferior station with which a mind, great in humility and self-denial, would have been contented. It was wisely considered that he, who had so well learned to obey, was fittest to command; and therefore, being well assured of his own heart, he resigned himself to the public voice, nor hesitated a moment longer to accept the important commission

freely offered to him; and, with the firmness of another Regulus, to bid farewell to his peaceful retirement and domestic endearments.

His principles of loyalty to his sovereign (whom he had long served, and whose true glory consists in healing those streaming wounds) remained firm and unshaken. Love to our brethren whom we must oppose; the interchange of good offices, which had so intimately knit the bonds of friendship between them and us; the memory of those better days in which we fought and triumphed together; the vast fabric of mutual happiness raised by our union, and ready to be dissolved by our dissensions; the annihilation of those numerous plans of improvement in which we were engaged for the glory of the empire—all these considerations conspired to render this contest peculiarly abhorrent to him and every virtuous American, and could have been outweighed by nothing earthly, but the unquenchable love of liberty, and that sacred duty which we owe to ourselves and our posterity.

Hence, as appears from his papers, even in the full triumph of success, he most ardently joined his worthy friend Gen. Schuyler, in his letter of November 8th, in praying that “heaven may speedily re-unite us in every bond of affection and interest; and that the British empire may again become the envy and admiration of the universe, and flourish” till the consummation of earthly things.

The Canada expedition is one of those measures, which the enemies of American peace having first rendered necessary, will now strive to misconstrue into hostility and offence. But when authentic
proofs

proofs were obtained, that a people professing a religion, and subject to laws, different from ours, together with numerous tribes of savages, were instigated and preparing to deluge our frontiers in blood, let God and the world judge whether it was an act of offence; or rather, whether it was not mercy to them, to ourselves, to the whole British empire, to use the means in our power for frustrating the barbarous attempt.

Indeed there was benevolence in the whole plan of his expedition. It was to be executed, not so much by force, as by persuasion; still appearing in the country with such respectable strength, as might protect the inhabitants from the insults and vengeance of those, who were striving to make them lift up their reluctant arm to the shedding fraternal blood. It was further wished to kindle up the expiring lamp of liberty among them; to open their eyes to its divine effulgence; and enable them to raise their drooping heads, and claim its blessing as their own.

This was a work, in all its parts, suited to the genius of a Montgomery. He had a head and heart which equally pointed him out as a fit guide in such an undertaking. He understood, and could well explain, the blessings of a free government. Persuasion dwelt upon his tongue. He had a soul, great, disinterested, affectionate, delighting to alleviate distress, and to diffuse happiness. He had an industry not to be wearied out; a vigilance not to be imposed upon; and a courage, when necessary, equal to his other abilities.

But still, with a few new raised men, of different colonies, and perhaps different tempers, ill supplied with arms and ammunition;

worse disciplined; unaccustomed to look cannon in the face; to make or mount a breach—in such circumstances, I say, and in the short space of an autumnal and winter campaign, in rigorous northern climes, to achieve a work which cost Great Britain and the colonies the labour of several campaigns, and what was a sacrifice of infinitely more value—the life of the immortal Wolfe—this certainly required a degree of magnanimity beyond the ordinary reach, and the exertion of the highest abilities of every kind.

The command and conduct of an army were but small parts of this undertaking. The Indians were to be treated with, restrained, and kept in temper. The Canadians were likewise to be managed, protected, and supported: and even his own army in some degree to be formed, disciplined, animated, accustomed to marches, encampments, dangers, fatigues, and the frequent want of necessaries.

Camps, of all worldly scenes, often exhibit the greatest pictures of distress. The sick and the wounded, the dying and the dead, as well as the wants and sufferings of the living—all these call forth the most tender feelings, and require of a general that, to the courage of a soldier, he should unite the utmost benevolence of a man.

Our general possessed these united qualities in the highest lustre; of which there are numerous testimonies, not only from his own army, but from the prisoners, English as well as Canadians, now among us.

When his men laboured under fatigue, wanted bread and other necessaries, had their beds to make in snow or deep morasses, they were ashamed to complain, finding that

that he was willing to share in the execution of whatever he commanded ; and the example, which he set to others, did more to inspire patience, obedience, love of order and discipline, than the most rigid exercise of power could have done. The influence of this example was still stronger, as it did not appear to be the effect of constraint or political necessity, but the amiable expression of a sympathizing soul, leading him to condescend to all capacities, exact in his own duties, and great even in common things. His letters, confidential as well as official, are a full proof of this.

"Our encampment is so swampy, I feel, says he, exceedingly for the troops ; and provisions so scarce, it will require not only dispatch, but good fortune, to keep us from distress. Should things not go well, I tremble for the fate of the poor Canadians, who have ventured so much. What shall I do with them, should I be obliged to evacuate this country ! I have assured them, that the united colonies will as soon give up Massachusetts to resentment, as them."

These sentiments were worthy of a heroic soul, and of the faith he had pledged to those people. Nor is he less to be venerated for his tender regard towards his own army ; instead of making a merit of his difficulties (which were indeed more than ought to be mentioned in this place) he often seeks to conceal them ; ascribing any little faults or tardiness in his young troops, to their want of experience in forming, to their hard duty, to constant succession of bad weather, and the like—still encouraging them to nobler efforts in future. And if any impatience of discipline appeared, he nobly attributes

it to "that spirit of freedom which men, accustomed to think for themselves, will even bring into camps with them."

His own superior military knowledge he has been known to sacrifice to the general voice, rather than interrupt that union on which success depended ; and when a measure was once resolved upon by the majority, however much contrary to his own advice and judgment, he magnanimously supported it with his utmost vigour ; disdaining that work of low ambition, which will strive to defeat in the execution, what it could not direct in planning.

His perseverance and conduct in gaining possession of St. John's and Montreal, have already been the theme of every tongue, and need not be mentioned in this place. His abilities in negotiation, the precision with which the various articles of treaties and capitulations are expressed, the generous applause he gives, not only to every worthy effort of his own officers, but to the commanding officer and garrison of St. John's, his noble declaration to the inhabitants of Montreal, "that the continental armies despise every act of oppression and violence, being come for the express purpose of giving liberty and security"—all these, I say, did honour to himself, and to that delegated body under whose authority he acted.

Having approached those plains, which the blood of Wolfe hath consecrated to deathless fame, our hero seemed emulous of his glory, and animated with a kindred spirit. The situation of his army pressed dispatch ; snows and frost only quickened his motions. He hoped, by one successful stroke, before the arrival of succours to the garrison

garrison, to complete his plan, and save the future effusion of much blood. He further flattered himself, that his success, if speedy, might have some influence upon parliament in hastening a reconciliation. He understood that maxim of Fôlard—"no obstacle should break our resolution, when there is but a moment between a bad situation and a worse"—this sentiment he expresses in his last letter, with a spirit of modesty and a sense of duty, as well as the danger attending it, which ought to be for ever recorded to his glory. —"I shall be sorry to be reduced to this mode of attack; because I know the melancholy consequences. But the approaching severity of the season, the weakness of the garrison, together with the nature of the works, point it out too strong to be passed by. Fortune often baffles the most sanguine expectations of poor mortals. I am not intoxicated with the favours I have received at her hands; but I think there is a fair prospect of success."

Poor mortals indeed! if nothing was to remain of them after death; for while he was courting this success, and gloriously leading on his troops in the front of danger, he received the fatal stroke, which, in an instant, released his great spirit, to follow and join the immortal spirit of Wolfe!

O thou swift winged messenger of destruction, how didst thou triumph in that moment! the stroke that severed Montgomery from his army, deprived them of more than a member. It reached the vitals, and struck the whole body with a temporary death. As when the forked lightning, darting through the forest, amid the black tempests of night, rends some towering oak,

and lays its honours in the dust, the inferior trees, which it had long sheltered from the storm, stand mournful around—so stood the astonished bands over their fallen chieftain!—nor over him alone, but over others, in their prime of glory, prostrate by his side.

Such examples of magnanimity filled even adversaries with veneration and esteem. Forgetting the foes in the heroes, they gathered up their breathless remains, and committed them to kindred dust, with pious hands, "and funeral honours meet"—so may your own remains, and particularly thine, O Carlton, be honoured, should it ever be your fate to fall in hostile fields! or if, amid the various chances of war, your lot should be among the prisoners and the wounded, may you be distinguished with an ample return of that benevolence which you have shewn to others! such offices of humanity, softening the savage scenes of war, will entitle you to an honour which all the pride of conquest cannot bestow—much less a conquest over fellow subjects, contending for the common rights of free-men.



On MATRIMONY.

[From a London Magazine.]

SIR,

WHETHER we consider the institution or the end of matrimony, they are both deserving of the highest respect, as conducing to the happiness of human society.

If we did not know from the sacred writings that marriage was of divine original, we should still pay respect unto the institution, as perfectly

fectly conformable to the laws of nature. Without pairing, it is impossible to propagate the species; and the propagation of our species being neglected, we omit a principal duty, for the performance of which the human race were sent into being.

If we could, for a moment, imagine it possible that all the men and women in the world should enter into one general confederacy to stop, from a certain period, the propagation of their species, the consequence resulting from such an agreement, would directly overthrow the purposes of the Deity in the creation of mankind. What would thus be criminal in the human race, collectively considered, is no less criminal in individuals. The multiplication of our species is the first natural duty. It gives rise to those various relations which afford exercise for the social affections. The first man and woman had all the philanthropic amities, if I may so speak, in their bosoms, previous to the existence of their offspring. There wanted, however, objects on whom to exercise those feelings. The rites of marriage called those objects into being, and, of course, occasioned the parental affections to unbosom themselves.

As the end of matrimony is entirely conformable to the principles of nature, the institution of marriage is sanctified by the approbation of the Divinity. In various countries the formalities attendant on the sacred tie are dissimilar. In all nations, marriage, after a certain form, is deemed essential to the existence of society. Even amongst savages the custom of marriage prevails. True it is, that an Indian seems to consider his wives as only parts of his possessions. He

travels with them, as with other utensils. Yet still, as far as the duty of an husband consists in protection, he performs it with exactitude.

Amongst the ancients (meaning by that description the Greeks and Romans) matrimony was honoured as an institution derived from the gods. The nuptial banquets, and the marriage feasts mentioned by Homer and other authors, were so many sacred festivals performed in honour of the gods of marriage. Hymen was solemnly invoked to smile propitious on the genial bed. Thus Homer and Hesiod :

"Many an Hymen sounded through the room."

Thus Catullus :

"To Hymen, Hymenæe, Hymen ades, O Hymenæe!"

"Hymen of Hymens! do thou but descend," [bend.]

"Whilst we before thy sacred altars

The sacredness of marriage being admitted by all nations amongst whom an idea of religion prevailed, a peculiar reverence should, methinks, be paid to the institution by Christians in more enlightened ages of the world. My amiable countrywomen should consider, that although divorces may be purchased, disgrace is not thereby concealed. Not that when ladies of rank act improperly, they are always deserving of censure. Their situation is such as frequently to call for our pity; their lot in life is truly deplorable; they are taught what is called refinement, at the expence of every natural feeling which can adorn the human heart. If, peradventure, a beautiful young creature of fashion should happen to have her bosom throb with ecstasy for some worthy object, she must stifle her feelings, and do violence to her nature. The pulsation

tion of her heart must beat only to the chinking of some dotard's gold, to whom her father shall have destined her as a sacrifice, for the aggrandizement of his family. Whilst marriage is thus prostituted, practices dishonourable to the virtue of the sex will prevail. Nature is never violated without inflicting punishment on her violators. If ladies of rank will expose their charms to sale, and surrender them to the highest bidder, all they can possibly expect, is, the interest of misery by the bargain.

If there is a single observation contained in this paper, which can be of any service to the younger part of the fair creation, I shall be superabundantly happy. The manners of the men depend so much on the behaviour of the women, that any hint for the improvement, I ask pardon, for the perfection of the sex, is a matter of national concern. I own, as an Englishman, I feel myself affected, when I hear of a young married lady finding her way to the Commons, or of her husband attending Parliament to sue for a divorce. The man must be lost to all sense of shame, who can consent, that his own disgrace should be debated on in full Parliament. A petition for a divorce, is only praying the Lords and Commons, that a man may have liberty to prove himself a cuckold, and thus put his infamy out of all manner of doubt. Such proceedings are national stigmas. Posterity will burn the records of these times, that the history of our degeneracy may not insult their feelings. It was a noble compliment which Geradas, a primitive Spartan, paid to the women of his country, when, being asked by a stranger, "What punishment the law had denounced against female

adultery?" None, said he, *for we have no female adulterers in our country.* H.



Elegant Letter on the death of a Child.

THERE is a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and, while we admire the spreading leaves and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of earthly pleasures. This my frequent theme will continue, I believe, till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose on a bed of dust. The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and only child, the little companion of my leisure hours, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him dying, dead, confined. I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell—I have heard the bell call him to the silent vault, and I'm now no more a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain.

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.

With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burden of my arms! What hours of anxiety for his welfare have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind. All who saw, loved him: all who knew him, admired

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a genius which outran his years. The sun no sooner arose than it was eclipsed. No sooner was the flower opened, than it was cut down. My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy. All the parental affections rush like a torrent, and overwhelm me. Wherever I go, I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him.

What does this world present, but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born; in agonies he dies: What fills up the interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains. Within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, riot, rapine, bloodshed, murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain dropt, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed. To me, a church-yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest.—I praise, with Solomon, the dead who are already dead, more than the living that are yet alive.

I will call reason and religion to my aid. Prayers and tears cannot restore my child; and to God who made us we must submit. Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe. In life he might have been miserable; in death he must be happy. I will not think him dead—I will not consider him confined in the vault, or mouldering in the dust—but risen—clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day, where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice, or pain. That little hand, which was so busy to please

here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice, which was music to my ears, warbles sweet symphonies to our father, lord, and king.—Those feet which came to welcome me from toil, and my arms received, while I held him up, and for the blessing used to thank my God, now traverse the starry pavement of the heavens.—The society of weak, impure, unhappy mortals is exchanged, for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits; and his fair brow is encircled with a never-fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies? Wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss.—It is not for thee, but for myself, I weep.—I speak as if he was present.—And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me?—And our great Milton says,

*Millions of spiritual creatures walk
the earth,
Unseen, both when we sleep and when
we wake.*

Perhaps, even now, he hovers over me with rosy wings—dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support—dark are the ways of providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality;—but, convinced there is a God, we must hope and believe, that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe to the Supreme Disposer of all events! I am but as a pilgrim here, have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups.—As my days shorten, may the Son of Righteousness brighten

brighten over me, till I arrive at the new Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more!—May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many “hair breadth escapes,” in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the palace of eternity! These are the fervent prayers of

Your afflicted friend, T J.



Spirit of Governments.

NO government is perhaps reducible to a sole principle of operation. Where the theory approaches nearest to this character, different, and often heterogeneous principles, mingle their influence in the administration. It is useful, nevertheless, to analyse the several kinds of government, and to characterise them by the spirit which predominates in each.

Montesquieu has resolved the great operative principles of government into fear, horror, and virtue, applying the first to pure despotisms, the second to regular monarchies, and the third to republics. The portion of truth blended with the ingenuity of this system, sufficiently justifies the admiration bestowed on its author. Its accuracy can never be defended against the criticisms which it has encountered. Montesquieu was in politics not a Newton, or a Locke, who established immortal systems, the one in matter, the other in mind. He was, in his particular science, what Bacon was in universal science; he lifted the veil from the venerable errors which enslaved opinion, and pointed the way to those luminous

truths, of which he had but a glimpse himself.

May not governments be properly divided, according to their predominant spirit, and principles, into three species, of which the following are examples:

First. A government operating by a permanent military force, which at once maintains the government, and is maintained by it; which is at once the cause of burdens on the people, and of submission in the people to their burdens. Such have been the governments under which human nature has groaned through every age. Such are the governments which still oppress it in almost every country of Europe, the quarter of the globe, which calls itself the pattern of civilization, and the pride of humanity.

Secondly. A government operating by corrupt influence—substituting the motive of private interest, in place of public duty—converting its pecuniary dispensations into bounties to favourites, or bribes to opponents—accommodating its measures to the avidity of a part of the nation, instead of the benefit of the whole—in a word, enlisting an army of interested partizans, whose tongues, whose pens, whose intrigues, and whose active combinations, by supplying the terror of the sword, may support a real domination of the few, under an apparent liberty of the many. Such a government, wherever to be found, is an impostor. It is happy for the new world, that it is not on the east side of the Atlantic. It will be both happy and honourable for the United States, if they never descend to mimic the costly pageantry of its form, nor betray them-

felves into the venal spirit of its administration.

Thirdly. A government deriving its energy from the will of the society, and operating by the reason of its measures, on the understanding and interest of the society. Such is the government for which philosophy has been searching, and humanity been sighing, from the most remote ages. Such are the

republican governments which it is the glory of America to have invented, and her unrivalled happiness to possess. May her glory be completed by every improvement on the theory, which experience may teach ; and her happiness be perpetuated, by a system of administration corresponding with the purity of the theory.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SHOULD the following Strictures upon the Remarks made on the Proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council at Castleton be thought admissible, your giving them a place in your next would gratify

A CUSTOMER.

WHEN pieces upon theological or political subjects appear in public, interspersed with invective and personal reflections, to treat them with neglect has generally been thought, by men of understanding, most eligible ; as it indicates that the man's cause has nothing better to support it. To take any notice of the piece above alluded to, doubtless will be considered as a deviation from this rule.

When writers have a favourite point to carry, it is not uncommon for them to endeavour to insinuate themselves into the mind, by proclaiming their own goodness. This will have influence on those of an enthusiastical turn. Accordingly our author tells us, that it was duty that dictated his pen in making those remarks.

Had he been under the direction of such a noble principle, I am persuaded, that such hard names as—a tyrannical set of clergymen who would turn the world upside down, men infatuated, sophisters, &c. would

not have appeared in his composition ; but the characters of the dead, as well as the living, would have been treated with more tenderness and respect. The author of these remarks professes to be acquainted with the writings of those gentlemen, whom our pious friend has named in his disquisitions, viz. Bellamy and Hopkins ; but has never been able to find such sentiments as he asserts them and their disciples to hold. That they, or any others, would maintain, that God is *infinitely delighted* in sin ; that it is *pleasing* to him ; that God is *delighted* in seeing men *violate his precepts*, wants more confirmation than our author's *ipse dixit*. The most favourable light in which he can be considered, is, that he wrote without *information*. It is very evident that he never read those authors he names, at least with candour and attention, and was a perfect stranger to the system he pretends to oppose.

I conclude, that his assertions are predicated on the first article
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of charge against the Rev. Mr. Cazier, and the result of council thereon, as published in the Vermont Repository for July.

When councils are called to attend to difficulties between ministers and people, their results are founded on evidence and circumstances too many for the scribe to commit to writing at the time of meeting: And as it is not expected that the minutes made on such occasions will be sent to the press, they cannot appear to advantage among strangers. If the candid are willing to compare the tenets of Dr. Hopkins, (which I have authority to say are the sentiments of the council above mentioned,) and see how far they agree with what the gentleman has given to the public, we will recite the Doctor's own words on the subject:

"God, infinitely wise and good, has determined and decreed, that evil should exist, as necessary to the highest perfection, beauty, happiness, and glory of the system which was to be formed by his hand. Consequently, the evil which takes place, does not afford the least ground of objection against the doctrine of God's decrees, by which he has fore ordained whatsoever comes to pass, but is perfectly reconcileable to this doctrine. It is certain that evil, both moral and natural, is in itself *undesirable*, and must be considered as *infinitely contrary* to divine holiness

and goodness, viewed in this light only; and could not possibly have place in a system formed by God, and absolutely under his direction and government, were it not necessary in order to the greatest good of the whole. Thus we see, that the sins of men which, according to Scripture, God over-rules for the greatest good, are at the same time exceeding *criminal*, and very *provoking to God*, and greatly expose men to *God's wrath*, and often bring it upon them."

Our zealous friend greatly laments the prevalency of Deism. Perhaps had he wrote with a little less acrimony, and attended to candid reasoning, Deists might have derived more advantage from his performance; and it would have reflected more honour upon those gentlemen, than to represent them as persons of such capacities, as to be under the controul of such an *arbitrary, tyrannical, and sophistical* set of teachers.

On the whole, 'tis a question whether our *trumpeter* understands the art, or he would have been more distinguishing in his report. Had he been better acquainted with the writings of a certain authors, (with whose words we conclude these remarks,) he would have appeared to better advantage—The words are, "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle."



NATURAL HISTORY.

Medicinal Springs at SARATOGA.

THE most noted springs in the State of New-York, are those of Saratoga. They are eight or nine in number, situated in the margin of a marsh, formed by a branch of Kayadaroffora Creek, about

about twelve miles west from the confluence of Fish Creek, and Hudson's river. They are surrounded by a rock of a peculiar kind, formed by petrifications. One of them, however, more particularly attracts the attention; it rises above the surface of the earth five or six feet, in the form of a pyramid. The aperture in the top, which discovers the water, is perfectly cylindrical, of about nine inches diameter. In this the water is about twelve inches below the top, except at the time of its annual discharge, which is commonly in the beginning of summer. At all times it appears to be in as great agitation as if boiling in a pot, although it is extremely cold. The same appearances obtain in the other springs, except that the surrounding rocks are of different figures, and the water flows regularly from them.

By observation and experiment, the principal impregnation of the water is found to be a fossil acid, which is predominant in the taste. It is also strongly impregnated with a saline substance, which is very discernible in the taste of the water, and in the taste and smell of the petrified matter about it. From the corrosive and dissolving nature of the acid, the water acquires a chalybeate property, and receives into its composition a portion of calcareous earth, which, when separated, resembles an impure magnesia. As the different springs have no essential variance in the nature of their waters, but the proportions of the chalybeate impregnation, it is rendered probable that they are derived from one common source, but flow in separate channels, where they have connection with metallic bodies, in greater or less proportions. The stomachs

of some females, however, are so delicate, as to perceive a difference in the effect and operation of the different springs.

The prodigious quantity of air contained in this water, makes another distinguishing property of it. This air, striving for enlargement, produces the fermentation and violent action of the water before described. After the water has stood a small time in an open vessel (no tight one will contain it) the air escapes, the water becomes vapid, and loses all that life and pungency which distinguish it when first taken from the pool. The particles of dissolved earth are deposited as the water flows off, which, with the combination of the salts and fixed air, concrete and form the rocks about the springs.

As to the quality of these medicinal springs, to most people who drink the waters, they are at first very disagreeable, having a strong, brackish, briny taste; but use in a great measure takes off the nauseousness, and renders them palatable, and to many, very grateful. Upon a few they operate as an emetic; upon most as cathartic and diuretic. They may be taken in very large quantities without sensible injury, or disagreeable operation.

The following curious experiments made on these waters, are extracted from Dr. Mitchell's Journal.

"A young turkey held a few inches above the water in the crater of the lower spring, was thrown into convulsions in less than half a minute, and, gasping, shewed signs of approaching death; but on removal from that place, and exposure to the fresh air, revived and became lively. On immersion again

again for a minute in the gas, the bird was taken out languid and motionless.

A small dog put into the same cavity, and made to breathe the contained air, was, in less than one minute, thrown into convulsive motions—made to pant for breath, and lastly to lose entirely the power to cry or move; when taken out, he was too weak to stand, but soon, in the common air, acquired strength enough to rise and stagger away.

A trout recently caught, and briskly swimming in a pail of brook water, was carefully put into a vessel just filled from the spring; the fish was instantly agitated with violent convulsions, gradually lost the capacity to move and poise itself, grew stupid and insensible, and in a few minutes was dead.

A candle repeatedly lighted and let down near the surface of the water, was suddenly extinguished, and not a vestige of light or fire remained on the wick.

A bottle filled with the water, and shaken, emits suddenly a large quantity of aerial matter, that either forces out the cork, or makes a way beside or through it, or bursts the vessel.

A quantity of wheaten flour, moistened with this water and kneaded into dough, when made into cakes and put into a baking pan, rose, during the application of heat, into light and spongy bread, without the aid of yeast or leaven.

From which it appears, that the air extricated from the water, is precisely similar to that produced by ordinary fermentation.

Some lime water, made of stalactites brought from the subterranean cave at Rhinebec, became

immediately turbid on mixture with the spring water; but when the water had been lately drawn, the precipitate was quickly re-dissolved.

Some of the rock surrounding the spring, on being put into the fire, calcined to quick-lime, and flacked very well.

When the aerial matter has evaporated, the water loses its transparency, and lets fall a calcarious sediment.

Whence it is true, that the gas is aerial acid, that the rock is limestone, and that, by means of the former, the water becomes capable of dissolving and conveying the latter.

Great numbers of people, under a variety of maladies, resort to these springs, and many find relief and a considerable number a complete cure, particularly in biliary disorders, salt-rheum, and relations. But as the waters are so friendly, and even fatal in some disorders, they ought to be used under the direction of a physician thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of the waters, and diseases of the patients. Ignorant of the suitableness of the waters to their complaints, many have imprudently thrown away their lives in the use of them."

Medicinal Springs at LEBANON.

NEW-LEBANON springs are next in celebrity to those of Saratoga. New-Lebanon, is a pleasant village, situated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The pool is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and surrounded with a few houses which afford but indifferent accommodations for the valetudinarians who resort here in search of health. The waters have

about twelve miles west from the confluence of Fish Creek, and Hudson's river. They are surrounded by a rock of a peculiar kind, formed by petrifications. One of them, however, more particularly attracts the attention; it rises above the surface of the earth five or six feet, in the form of a pyramid. The aperture in the top, which discovers the water, is perfectly cylindrical, of about nine inches diameter. In this the water is about twelve inches below the top, except at the time of its annual discharge, which is commonly in the beginning of summer. At all times it appears to be in as great agitation as if boiling in a pot, although it is extremely cold. The same appearances obtain in the other springs, except that the surrounding rocks are of different figures, and the water flows regularly from them.

By observation and experiment, the principal impregnation of the water is found to be a fossil acid, which is predominant in the taste. It is also strongly impregnated with a saline substance, which is very discernible in the taste of the water, and in the taste and smell of the petrified matter about it. From the corrosive and dissolving nature of the acid, the water acquires a chalybeate property, and receives into its composition a portion of calcareous earth, which, when separated, resembles an impure magnesia. As the different springs have no essential variance in the nature of their waters, but the proportions of the chalybeate impregnation, it is rendered probable that they are derived from one common source, but flow in separate channels, where they have connection with metallic bodies, in greater or less proportions. The stomachs

of some females, however, are so delicate, as to perceive a difference in the effect and operation of the different springs.

The prodigious quantity of air contained in this water, makes another distinguishing property of it. This air, striving for enlargement, produces the fermentation and violent action of the water before described. After the water has stood a small time in an open vessel (no tight one will contain it) the air escapes, the water becomes vapid, and loses all that life and pungency which distinguish it when first taken from the pool. The particles of dissolved earth are deposited as the water flows off, which, with the combination of the salts and fixed air, concrete and form the rocks about the springs.

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chemical affinity, in the act of the combining into *martial pyrites*, watering their action upon each other, heat is produced, and pure air is raised. The water running in a saline neighbourhood of this bed of disulphides, borrows some of its heat, and receives also that part of the atmospheric fluid which remains after the consumption of the pure air, to wit, *foul or azotic gas*. But

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In the new town of Rensselaer, nearly opposite the city of Albany, a medicinal spring has lately been discovered, combining most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga. Should further experiments confirm the favourable opinion already entertained of this spring, it will prove a fortunate discovery for the city of Albany, and for the country adjoining, as well as for the invalids who annually resort to Saratoga, under many inconveniencies, and at a great expence.

The salt springs we have already mentioned. The weight of a bushel of the salt made of these waters is 56lb. and is equal in goodness to that imported from Turks-Island.



MORAL DISSERTATIONS.

Nº III. ON THE DUTIES OF THE YOUNG.

[From Dr. BLAIR's *Sermons*.]

(Concluded from p. 409.)

IV. **Y**OUTH is the proper season of cultivating the benevolent and humane affections. As a great part of your happiness is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is

of high importance that you acquire, betimes, the temper and the manners which will render such connections comfortable. Let a sense of justice be the foundation of all your social qualities. In your

your most early intercourse with the world, and even in your youthful amusements, let no unfairness be found. Engrave on your mind that sacred rule, of *doing all things to others, according as you wish that they should do unto you*. For this end, impress yourselves with a deep sense of the original and natural equality of men. Whatever advantages of birth or fortune you possess, never display them with an ostentatious superiority. Leave the subordinations of rank, to regulate the intercourse of more advanced years. At present, it becomes you to act among your companions as man with man. Remember how unknown you are to the vicissitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous young men once looked down with scorn, have risen to be their superiors in future years. Compassion is an emotion of which you ought never to be ashamed. Graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. Let not ease and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in selfish enjoyment. But go sometimes to the *house of mourning*, as well as to the *house of feasting*. Accustom yourselves to think of the distressed of human life—of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. *Thou shalt not harden thy heart, nor shut thy hand from thy poor brother: but thou shalt surely give unto him in the day of his need: and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him; because that for this thing, the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works*, Deut. xv. 7.—10. Never sport with pain and distress in any of your amusements, nor treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

In young minds, there is commonly a strong propensity to particular intimacies and friendships. Youth, indeed, is the season when friendships are sometimes formed, which not only continue through succeeding life, but which glow to the last, with a tenderness unknown to the connections begun in cooler years. The propensity, therefore, is not to be discouraged; though, at the same time, it must be regulated with much circumspection and care. Too many of the pretended friendships of youth, are mere combinations in pleasure. They are often founded on capricious likings, suddenly contracted, and as suddenly dissolved. Sometimes they are the effect of interested complaisance and flattery on the one side, and of credulous fondness on the other. Beware of such rash and dangerous connections, which may afterwards load you with dishonour. Remember, that by the character of those whom you choose for your friends, your own is likely to be formed, and will certainly be judged of by the world. Be slow, therefore, and cautious in contracting intimacy; but when a virtuous intimacy is once established, consider it as a sacred engagement. Expose not yourselves to the reproach of lightness and inconstancy, which always bespeak either a trifling or a base mind. Reveal none of the secrets of your friend. Be faithful to his interests. Forsake him not in danger. Abhor the thought of acquiring any advantage by his prejudice or hurt. *There is a friend that loveth at all times, and a brother that is born for adversity. Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not*, Prov. xvii. 17.—xxvii. 10.

Finally, on this head; in order to render yourselves amiable in society,

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Finally, on this head; in order to render yourselves amiable in society,

society, correct every appearance of harshness in behaviour. Let that courtesy distinguish your demeanor, which springs not so much from studied politeness, as from a mild and gentle heart. Follow the customs of the world in matters indifferent; but stop when they become sinful. Let your manners be simple and natural; and of course they will be engaging. Affectation is certain deformity. By forming themselves on fantastical models, and vying with one another in every reigning folly, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end in being vicious and immoral.

V. Let me particularly exhort youth to temperance in pleasure: Let me admonish them, to beware of that rock on which thousands, from race, to race, continue to split. The love of pleasure, natural to man in every period of his life, glows at this age with excessive ardour. Novelty adds fresh charms as yet to every gratification. The world appears to spread a continual feast; and health, vigour, and high spirits, invite them to partake of it without restraint. In vain we warn them of latent dangers. Religion is accused of insufferable severity, in prohibiting enjoyment; and the old, when they offer their admonitions, are upbraided with having forgot that they once were young. And yet, my friends, to what do the restraints of religion, and the counsels of age, with respect to pleasure, amount? They may all be comprized in few words, not to hurt yourselves, and not to hurt others, by your pursuit of pleasure. Within these bounds, pleasure is lawful; beyond them, it becomes criminal, because it is ruinous. Are these restraints any other, than

what a wise man would choose to impose on himself? We call you not to renounce pleasure, but to enjoy it in safety. Instead of abridging it, we exhort you to pursue it on an extensive plan. We expose measures for securing its possession, and for prolonging its duration.

Consult your whole nature. Consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal. Whatever violates your nature in any of these respects, cannot afford true pleasure; any more than that which undermines an essential part of the vital system, can promote health. For the truth of this conclusion, we appeal not merely to the authority of religion, nor to the testimony of the aged, but to yourselves and your own experience. We ask, whether you have not found, that in a course of criminal excess, your pleasure was more than compensated by succeeding pain? Whether, if not from any particular instance, yet from every habit, at least of unlawful gratification, there did not spring some thorn to wound you, there did not arise some consequence to make you repent of it in the issue? *How long, then, ye simple ones! will ye love simplicity?* How long repeat the same round of pernicious folly, and tamely expose yourselves to be caught in the same snare? If you have any consideration, or any firmness left, avoid temptations for which you have found yourselves unequal, with as much care, as you would shun pestilential infection. Break off all connections with the loose and profligate. *When sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Look not on the wine, when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup; for at the*

the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. Remove thy way from the strange woman, and come not near the door of her house. Let not thine heart decline to her ways; for her house is the way to hell. Thou goest after her as a bird hasteth to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his life.

By these unhappy excesses of irregular pleasure in youth, how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed! How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed! How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished! Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with such untimely darkness—that good humour, which once captivated all hearts, that vivacity which sparkled in every company, those abilities which were fitted for adorning the highest station, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality—and one, who was formed for running the fair career of life in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course, or sunk, for the whole of it, into insignificance and contempt!—These, O sinful pleasures! are thy trophies. It is thus that, co-operating with the foe of God and man, thou degrades human honour, and blasts the opening prospects of human felicity.

VI. Diligence, industry, and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young. To no purpose are they endowed with the best abilities, if they want activity for exerting them. Unavailing, in this case, will be every direction that can be given them, either for their temporal or spiritual welfare. In youth, the habits of industry are most easily acquir-

ed. In youth, the incentives to it are strongest, from ambition and from duty, from emulation and hope, from all the prospects which the beginning of life affords. If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful inaction, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years?

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life, as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind. He, who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy. For it is labour only which gives the relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good to man. It is the indispensable condition of our possessing a sound mind in a sound body. Sloth is so inconsistent with both, that it is hard to determine whether it be a greater foe to virtue, or to health and happiness. Inactive as it is in itself, its effects are fatally powerful. Though it appears a slowly flowing stream, yet it undermines all that is stable and flourishing. It not only saps the foundation of every virtue, but pours upon you a deluge of crimes and evils. It is like water, which first putrefies by stagnation, and then sends up noxious vapours, and fills the atmosphere with death.

Fly, therefore, from idleness, as the certain parent both of guilt and of ruin. And under idleness I include, not mere inaction only, but all that circle of trifling occupations, in which too many saunter away their youth—perpetually engaged in frivolous society, or public amusements, in the labours of dress, or the ostentation of their persons.—Is this the foundation

which you lay for future usefulness and esteem? By such accomplishments, do you hope to recommend yourselves to the thinking part of the world, and to answer the expectations of your friends, and your country? Amusements youth requires. It were vain, it were cruel to prohibit them. But, though allowable as the relaxation, they are most culpable as the business of the young. For they then become the gulf of time, and the poison of the mind. They foment bad passions. They weaken the manly powers. They sink the native vigour of youth into contemptible effeminacy.

Redeeming your time from such dangerous waste, seek to fill it with employments which you may review with satisfaction. The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth. The desire of it discovers a liberal mind, and is connected with many accomplishments, and many virtues. But though your train of life should not lead you to study, the course of education always furnishes proper employments to a well-disposed mind. Whatever you pursue, be emulous to excel. Generous ambition, and sensibility to praise, are, especially at your age, among the marks of virtue. Think not, that any affluence of fortune, or any elevation of rank, exempts you from the duties of application and industry. Industry is the law of our being; it is the demand of Nature, of Reason, and of God. Remember always, that the years which now pass over your heads, leave permanent memorials behind them. From your thoughtless minds they may escape; but they remain in the remembrance of God. They form an important part of their

gift of your life. They will hereafter bear testimony, either for or against you, at that day, when, for all your actions, but particularly for the employments of youth, you must give an account to God.

Thus I have set before you some of the chief qualifications which belong to that *sober mind*, that virtuous and religious character, which an apostle recommends to youth——piety, modesty, truth, benevolence, temperance, and industry. Whether your future course is destined to be long or short, after this manner it should commence; and, if it continue to be thus conducted, its conclusion, at what time soever it arrives, will not be inglorious or unhappy. For *honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, or that which is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the grey hair to man, and an unspotted life is old age.*

Let me finish the subject with recalling your attention to that dependence on the blessing of heaven, which, amidst all your endeavours after improvements, you ought continually to preserve. It is too common with the young, even when they resolve to tread the path of virtue and honour, to set out with presumptuous confidence in themselves. Trusting to their own abilities for carrying them successfully through life, they are careless of applying to God, or of deriving any assistance from what they are apt to reckon the gloomy discipline of religion. Alas! how little do they know the dangers which await them? Neither human wisdom, nor human virtue, unsupported by religion, are equal for the trying situations which often occur in life. By the shock of temptation, how fre-

frequently have the most virtuous intentions been overthrown! under the pressure of disaster, how often has the greatest constancy sunk? *Every good, and every perfect gift, is from above. Wisdom and virtue, as well as riches and honour, come from God.* Destitute of his favour, you are in no better situation, with all your boasted abilities, than orphans left to wander in a trackless desert, without any guide to conduct them, or any shelter to cover them from the gathering storm. Correct, then, this ill-founded arrogance. Expect not, that your happiness can be independent of him who made youth. By faith and repentance, apply to the Redeemer of the world. By piety and prayer, seek the protection of the God of heaven. I conclude with the solemn words, in which a great prince delivered his dying charge to his son; words which every young person ought to consider as addressed to himself, and to engrave deeply on his heart: *Thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers; and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind. For the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever,* 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.



Slavery of Married Women in South-America.

FATHER Joseph Gumilli, in his account of a country in South-America, bordering upon the great river Orinoko, describes pathetically the miserable slavery of women there, and mentions a practice that would appear incredible to one unacquainted with the manners of that country; which is,

that married women frequently destroy their female infants. A married woman, of a virtuous character and good understanding, having been guilty of that crime, was reproached by our author in very bitter terms.—She heard him patiently to the end of his discourse, with eyes fixed on the ground; and answered as follows: “I wish to God, Father, I wish to God, that my mother had, by my death, prevented the manifold distresses I have endured, and have yet to endure as long as I live.—Had she kindly stifled me at my birth, I should not have felt the pain of death, nor numberless other pains to which life has subjected me. Consider, Father, our deplorable condition. Our husbands go out to hunt, with their bows and arrows, and trouble themselves no further. We are dragged along with one infant at our breast, and another in the basket. They return in the evening without any burthen; we return with the burthen of our children; and, though tired out with a long march, are not permitted to sleep, but labour the whole night in grinding maize to make chia for them. They get drunk, and in their drunkenness they beat us, draw us by the hair of the head, and tread us under foot. And what have we to comfort us for slavery, perhaps of twenty years? A young wife is brought in upon us, who is permitted to abuse us and our children, because we are no longer regarded. Can human nature endure such tyranny? What kindness can we shew to our female children, equal to that of delivering them from such servitude, more bitter a thousand times than death! I say again, would to God my mother had put me underground the moment I was born.”

COL.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Continued from p. 415.]

[The resolves of Congress relative to the proceedings of Vermont, and to Dr. Young's Letter, are inserted in the History of Vermont, p. 238, and therefore omitted here. The next public transactions which the Editor wishes to record, relate to the State of *New-Hampshire*, and will appear from the following papers.]

N^o XXI. *Address of the Council of Safety of VERMONT, to the Councils of Safety of MASSACHUSETTS and NEW-HAMPSHIRE.*

In Council of Safety, State of Vermont, Manchester, July 15, 1777.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS state, in particular, seems to be at present the object of destruction. By the surrender of the fortrefs of Tyconderoga, a communication is opened to the defenceless inhabitants on the frontier, who, having little more in store at present than sufficient for the maintenance of their respective families, and not ability immediately to remove their effects, are therefore induced to accept such protections as are offered them by the enemy. By this means, those towns who are most contiguous to them, are under the necessity of taking such protection; by which the next town or towns, becomes equally a frontier as the former towns before such protection; and unless we can have the assistance of our friends, so as to put it immediately in our power to make a sufficient stand against such strength as they may send, it appears that it will soon be out of the power of this state to maintain its territory.

This country, notwithstanding its infancy, seems to be as well supplied with provisions for victualing an army, as any on the continent; so that on that account we cannot see, why a stand may not as well be made in this state,

as in the Massachusetts; and more especially, as the inhabitants are heartily disposed to defend their liberties.

You, gentlemen, will be at once sensible, that every such town as accepts protection, is rendered at that instant incapable of affording any further assistance; and what is infinitely worse, as some disaffected persons eternally lurk in almost every inhabited town, such become doubly fortified to injure their country, our good disposition to defend ourselves, and make a frontier for your state with our own, which cannot be carried into execution without your assistance. Should you send immediate assistance, we can help you; and should you neglect till we are put to the necessity of taking protection, you know it is in a moment out of our power to assist you. Your laying these circumstances together will, I hope, induce your honours to take the same into consideration, and immediately send us your determination in the premises.—I have the satisfaction to be, your honours most obedient and very humble servant, by order of council,

IRA ALLEN, Sec'ry.

N^o XXII.

N^o XXII. *Letter from MESCHECH WEARE, President of the State of New-Hampshire, to IRA ALLEN, Secretary of the State of Vermont.*

Exeter, July 19, 1777.

SIR,

I WAS favoured with your's of the 15th inst. yesterday by express, and laid the same before our general court, who are sitting.

We had, previous thereto, determined to send assistance to your state. They have now determined, that a quarter part of the militia of twelve regiments shall be immediately draughted, formed into three battalions, under the command of Brig.-Gen. John Stark, and forthwith sent into your state, to oppose the ravages and coming forward of the enemy; and orders are now issuing, and will all go out in a few hours, to the several colonels for that purpose. Dependence is made that they will be supplied with provisions in your state; and I am to desire your convention will send some proper person or persons to Number Four, by Thursday next, to meet Gen. Stark there, and advise with him relative to the route and disposition of our troops, and to give him such information as you may then have relative to the manœuvres of the enemy.—In behalf of the council and assembly, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

MESCHECH WEARE, Pres.
Ira Allen, Esq. Secre- }
tary of the State of }
Vermont.

N^o XXIII. *Copy of a Letter from President WEARE, to the New-Hampshire Delegates at Congress.*
Exeter, Aug. 19, 1778.

GENTLEMEN,

BY order of the council and assembly of this state I am to

inform you, that the pretended state of Vermont, not content with the limits of the New-Hampshire Grants (so called) on the western side of Connecticut River, have extended their pretended jurisdiction over the river, and taken into union (as they phrase it) sixteen towns on the east side of Connecticut River, part of this state, and who can have no more pretence for their defection than any other towns in this state, the circumstances of which you are well acquainted with, and great pains are taking to persuade other towns to follow their example.

By the best information I have from that country, nearly one half of the people in the revolted towns are averse to the proceedings of the majority, who threaten to confiscate their estates if they do not join with them; and I am very much afraid that the affair will end in the shedding of blood. Justices of the peace have been appointed and sworn into office in those towns, under the pretended authority of said Vermont; and persons sent to represent them there. I must not omit to let you know, that Col. Timothy Bedel, who has received great sums of money from congress, or their generals, under pretence of keeping some companies last winter, and now a regiment, for the defence of that northern frontier, or to be in readiness for marching into Canada (though very little service has been done, as I am informed) by influence of the money and his command, has occasioned a great share in the disorders in those towns: 'Tis wished by the more sober solid people in that quarter he could be removed to some other command, if he must be kept in pay and employed.

I am directed to desire you, on the receipt of this, to advise with some of the members of congress on this affair, and proceed as you may judge expedient; and after advising as aforesaid, to endeavour to obtain aid of congress, if you think they can with propriety take up the matter. Indeed, unless congress interfere, (whose admonitions I believe will be obeyed) I know not what consequences will follow: It is very probable the sword will decide it, as the minority in those towns are claiming protection from this state, and they think themselves bound by every tie to afford it; and you know that every condescending measure has been used from the beginning of the schism, and rejected.

N^o XXIV. *A copy of a Letter from President WEARE, to Governor CHITTENDEN.*

Exeter, Aug. 22, 1778.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I have had information that the people settled on the New-Hampshire Grants (so called) west of Connecticut River, had formed a plan for their future government, and elected you their first magistrate; yet as they have not been admitted into the confederacy of the United States as a separate distinct body, I have omitted to address you in your magisterial style, and not out of disrespect to you, or the people over whom you preside; which, in these circumstances, I doubt not your candour will excuse, and that you will attend to the important subject of this address.

A paper has been laid before the general assembly, attested by Thomas Chandler, jun. as secretary of the state of Vermont, dated June

21, 1778, purporting a resolution of the general assembly of the state of Vermont, to receive into union with said state sixteen towns on the east side of Connecticut River, and leave, or rather an invitation, to any towns contiguous to those sixteen, to enter into the same union.

On which I am directed to represent to you, and to desire it may be laid before the representatives of your people, the intimation in said resolve, that the said sixteen towns 'are not connected with any state with respect to their internal police,' is an idle phantom, a mere chimera, without the least shadow of reason for its support.

The town of Boston, in Massachusetts, or Hartford, in Connecticut, (if disposed) might as rationally evince their being unconnected with their respective states, as those sixteen towns their not being connected with New-Hampshire.

Were not those towns settled and cultivated under the grant of the governour of New-Hampshire? Are they not within the lines thereof, as settled by the king of Great-Britain prior to the present æra? Is there any ascertaining the boundaries between any of the United States of America, but by the lines formerly established by the authority of Great-Britain? I am sure there is not. Did not the most of those towns send delegates to the convention of this state, in the year 1775? Have they not from the commencement of the present war applied to the state of New Hampshire for assistance and protection? It is well known they did—and that New-Hampshire, at their own expence, hath supplied them with arms, ammunition, &c. to a very great amount, as well as paid soldiers for their particular defence,

defence, and all at their request as members of this state—Whence then could this new doctrine, that they were not connected with us, originate? I earnestly desire that this matter may be seriously attended to, and I am persuaded the tendency thereof will be to anarchy and confusion.

When I consider the circumstances of the people west of Connecticut River, the difficulties they encountered in their first settlement, their late endeavours to organize government among themselves, and the uncertainty of their being admitted as a separate state into the confederacy of the United States, I am astonished that they should supply their enemies with arguments against them, by their connecting themselves with people whose circumstances are wholly different from their own, and who are actually members of the state of New-Hampshire.—A considerable number of inhabitants of those sixteen towns (I am well informed) are entirely averse to a disunion with the state of New-

Hampshire, and are about to apply to this state for protection; indeed some have already applied. And are not the people in this state under every obligation, civil and sacred, to grant their brethren the needed defence?

I beseech you, Sir, for the sake of the people you preside over, and the said people for the sake of their future peace and tranquility, to relinquish every connection as a political body with the towns on the east side of Connecticut River, who are members of the state of New-Hampshire, entitled to the same privileges as the other people of said state, from which there has never been any attempt to restrict them.

I am Sir, with due respect,

Your obedient

Humble servant,

Meshech Weare,

{ President of the
Council of the
state of New-
Hampshire.

Hon. Thomas

Chittenden, Esq. }

[To be Continued.]



LITERARY SOCIETIES.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

ON Wednesday, September 2d, was celebrated here, the first Commencement at *Williams's College*. About eleven o'clock the procession moved from the College in the following order:—

The Scholars of the Academy;
The Students of the College;
The Sheriff of the County—acting
as Bedellus;
The Reverend President, Vice President, and other Gentlemen
of the Corporation;
The Tutors;

The Reverend Clergy, and other respectable Gentlemen;

The exercises of the day were introduced with prayer by the President, and an anthem sung by the Students, Ladies, and Gentlemen of the town.

Order of the Exercises.

A salutatory Oration in Latin.
By Mr. Lusk.

An English Oration, on the French Revolution. By Mr. Bishop.

A fo.

A forensic Disputation. By Messrs. Lusk and Stone, on this question—*"Can the differences in the complexion and features of the human race, be accounted for by natural causes?"*

An English Oration on the government of the United States. By Mr. Collins.

A forensic Disputation in the manner of Harvard. By Messrs. Bishop and Collins, on this question—*"Is a republican government, like that of the United States, as well calculated as monarchy, to promote the security and happiness of a numerous and extensive people?"*

An English Oration on female education. By Mr. Stone.

The Exercises of the Afternoon

Were introduced by Redemption, an ode.

A French Oration on the oratory of the ancients and moderns; shewing the advantages of the latter over the former, and the importance of oratory in general. By Mr. Collins.

A Dialogue on the folly and impertinence of frivolous conversation. By Messrs. Bishop, Lusk, and Stone.

An English Oration on the iniquity and impolicy of the slave-trade. By Mr. Lusk.

A Conference on the comparative importance to society, of the three institutions, civil government, religion, and marriage. By Messrs. Bishop, Collins, and Stone.

A short, but truly Shandean Oration. By Mr. Daniel Dunbar, Preceptor of the Academy, since elected Tutor of College.

The President pronounced a Valedictory Address to the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then conferred that degree on the following gentlemen:

Samuel Bishop, John Collins, Chauncey Lusk, Daniel Stone.

And the degree of Master of Arts, on Mr. Noah Linsley, late Tutor of this College, A. M. and now Tutor of Yale College—Mr. Nathaniel Steel, late Preceptor of the Academy connected with this College, A. M. of Yale College—Messrs. Erastus Sargeant, John Warriner Thompson, and Zephaniah Swift, of Dartmouth College.

And the honorary degree of Master of Arts, on Ephraim Williams, Esq. and the Rev. Daniel Marsh.

The conferring of degrees was succeeded by an Anthem, and the whole concluded with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. West, Vice President.

Providence, Sept. 5, 1795.

COMMENCEMENT.

ON Wednesday last was celebrated, in the Baptist meeting-house, in this town, the anniversary Commencement of *Rhode-Island College*.—Col. Taylor's company attended the usual procession, together with a band of music. After prayer by the president, succeeded the following exercises.

An Oration on the impolicy of opposing opinion by force—the salutary addresses—By John Smith.

An intermediate Oration on national greatness—By Joseph Eaton.

An intermediate Oration, shewing that literature is the most permanent basis of felicity—By Charles O. Screven.

An Oration on the general effects of Luxury on science—By Isaac Averill.

MUSIC.

A dispute on this question, Whether the love of fame is advantageous to mankind? By John Luskcomb,

comb, Peleg Chandler, and John A. Hazard.

An oration on Deism, considered as a prelude to the universal establishment of Christianity. By Amos Hopkins

An intermediate oration on commerce. By Thomas Screven.

An oration on the death of Stephen Torrey. By Stephen Cutler.

MUSIC.

An oration on the state of literature in the United States. By Gaius Dean.

An oration on the immortality of brutes. By Simeon Marcy.

An oration on the progress of science. By James Gurney.

An intermediate oration on the origin and evils of political oppression. By Joseph W. Crossman.

AFTERNOON.

MUSIC.

An intermediate oration on faction. By James Gordon.

A dissertation on the theatre. By Abiel Williams.

A dissertation in Latin, on war. By Isaac Briggs.

An oration on the advantages resulting from the art of printing. By Oliver Winflow.

MUSIC.

An intermediate oration on the necessity of subjecting the passions to reason. By Erasmus Learned.

An intermediate oration on the advantages of commerce. By Samuel G. Arnold.

An intermediate oration on the advantages of men of genius to mankind. By Elisha Fisk.

An oration on the influence of government on the spirit of nations. By Andrew Morton.

Valedictory addresses, and an oration on mental improvement. By William Baylies.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by the President on

the following young gentlemen, Alumni of the College; Samuel G. Arnold, Isaac Averill, William Baylies, Isaac Briggs, Peleg Chandler, Joseph W. Crossman, Stephen Cutler, Gaius Dean, Joseph Eaton, Elisha Fisk, James Gordon, John A. Hazard, Amos Hopkins, Erasmus Learned, John Lufcomb, Simeon Marcy, Andrew Morton, Ch. O. Screven, Thomas Screven, John Smith, Asaph Thompson, Ezekiel Whitman, Abiel Williams, John Winslow, Oliver Winslow, and James Gurney.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of this College: William Hunter, Obediah Penniman, Richard Stites, Ebenezer Withington, William Folwell, Bildad Farney, Levi Wheaton, George Patten, Nathaniel Hazard, Joel Briggs, and James B. Mason.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Isaac Tompkins, of N. Bedford; Mr. Eliphalet Nott, of Plainfield; and Mr. Thomas Dunn, of New-York.

Mr. Andrew Beattie, of Harvard College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. John Prince, of Salem, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Dr. Stillman concluded with prayer.

In the forenoon the house was less crowded, on account of the weather. In the afternoon there was a full house; and the exercises of the young gentlemen were received with applause, and reflected honour on the instructors of the college.

The corporation of the college, at their anniversary meeting this week, elected the Rev. Perez Forbes, L. L. D. a Fellow, and the Rev. Charles Thompson, a Trustee of the college. They also appoint

ed Dr. John Williams, Steward of the college, and Mr. Timothy Briggs, Tutor elect.

New-Haven, Sept. 16.

ON Tuesday, the 8th inst. the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. was inaugurated President of Yale College in this city. The honourable and reverend corporation, with a numerous assembly of the clergy, being convened in the chapel, the exercises were opened with prayer by the senior and presiding Fellow, the Rev. Eliphalet Williams, D. D. The President elect then exhibited his assent to the Confession of Faith and rules of Ecclesiastical Discipline agreed upon by the churches of this state, A. D. 1708; after which, the President Fellow pronounced a Latin oration, and in the name, and by the authority of the honourable and reverend corporation, constituted him President of Yale College in New-Haven.

The President then addressed the audience in an elegant Latin oration; and, after an anthem sung by the students, closed the day's solemnity with a blessing.

COMMENCEMENT.

ON Wednesday last the public commencement was attended. After a prayer by the President, the following exercises were performed:

An eulogium on the late Rev. President Stiles. By Mr. Professor Meigs.

A Latin salutatory oration. By Samuel S. Brush.

A dissertation on the benefits of theatrical establishments. By John Adams.

An Hebrew oration. By Ebenezer Grant Marsh, on the connection between learned men and the great.

An English oration on female education. By Jeremiah Day.

A forensic disputation on the question—Is virtue its own reward? By Erasmus Ripley and David Smith.

A dialogue, exhibiting the pernicious effects of gaming. By Elijah Hubbard, Robert Porter, and Nathan Perkins.

An English oration on agriculture. By George Todd.

The Exercises of the Afternoon were,

An English oration—by Mr. Timothy Cooley, on penal laws.

An English oration on commerce. By Mr. William Merchant.

The President then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on John Adams, Rufus Adams, Michael Baldwin, Joseph Beldin, Oliver Bliss, Oliver Bray, Samuel S. Brush, Alexander Collins, Samuel Cook, Jeremiah Day, Jonathan Ives Doolittle, Jonathan Gardiner, Nathaniel Holley, Thomas Howell, Elijah Hubbard, Ebenezer Grant Marsh, Walter Mitchell, Elijah Munger, Nathaniel Perkins, Robert Porter, William Reynolds, Erasmus Ripley, Jared Scranton, Oliver Sherman, David Smith, Matthias Burnett Sherman, Stephen Thatcher, Thomas Tracy, George Todd, Stephen Twining, Elisha Gregson Whiting, William Trumbull Williams, John Satisfarsh, 1786. Timothy Brutt, 1794.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Charles Chauncey, Timothy Cooley, Enoch Ely, Isaac Jones, Samuel Andrew Law, Asahel Morris, William Merchant, Thomas Savage, Roger Minott Sherman, Eli Whitney, Solomon Williams.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the honourable

ourable Nathaniel Smith, Esq. and Mr. Abijah Hart.

The Rev. Amos Chase, A. M. of Dartmouth, and John C. Nightingale, A. M. of Rhode Island College, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Messrs. Joseph Field, and Ebenezer Porter, educated at Dartmouth.

The President then concluded the exercises of the day with a prayer.



POLITICAL PAPERS.

Declaration of his Serene Highness the PRINCE of ORANGE.

THE prince of Orange has hitherto thought it unnecessary to publish the motives which induced him to absent himself for some time from his country, being convinced that no person could, with any shadow of justice, accuse him of the smallest crime in having quitted the territories of the provinces of Holland, after the states of that province had thought proper to send deputies to the commanders of the enemy's forces to capitulate, or rather to submit to them; but the resolution taken by the pretended states general, the 24th of February last, on the motion made in that assembly the 31st of January, by the deputies of the pretended provisional representatives of the people of Holland, having come to his knowledge, in which they thought proper to abolish the office of stadtholder, captain general, and hereditary admiral, with which this prince was invested, alledging, as a motive for this resolution, that he himself had abdicated them; he feels it incumbent on himself to be no longer silent, and to repel this calumny by a simple and exact statement of the facts which preceded, and rendered necessary his departure from the territories of the United States.

The inundations formed for the defence of the republic, and in particular for that of the province of Holland, (as well as the rivers in that country) being frozen in December last, there no longer remained any means of defending the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, after the retreat of the army commanded by Gen. Count Wallmoden from the borders of the Waal and of the Rhine.

The troops of the state, which might have been employed in the defence of these two provinces, being reduced (as well by hardships which the army sustained during the last campaign, as by sickness) to too small a number to garrison sufficiently those posts, which it was necessary should be occupied, in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating.

It must here be observed, that a great part of the troops which were in these two provinces could not be employed against the enemy, in virtue of the capitulations which many places had made, and in which it was stipulated, that their garrisons should be sent into the interior of the republic, after having sworn not to serve against the armies of France during the war, until they were exchanged.

The States of Utrecht, therefore thought

thought it right to capitulate on Friday the 16th of January, after having some days before informed the states general of their intention, and found themselves obliged to submit to those conditions which the conqueror thought fit to grant : It will suffice to state, that the states of that province, having requested that their constitution and form of government might be preserved, the victor would only provisionally agree to it, which afforded no security for the future.

The prince of Orange, being informed that the states of the provinces of Holland were about to adopt the same resolution the same day, found himself under the necessity of sending away the princesses, his wife and daughter in-law, with the prince, his grandson, on board a fishing boat, on Sunday morning the 18th of January, and was himself obliged to follow them on the same day (with the two princes) his sons ; which, however, he did not do till he had acquainted the states-general, as also the states of the Seven Provinces, and of the country of Drouthe, with his intended departure, writing to them, " That he easily foresaw, from the present situation of the republic, what lot he must expect, if the enemy should penetrate further into the country ; and not wishing to be any obstacle to peace, he had resolved to absent himself and his family for a time from the territories of the states, and hoped that their high mightinesses would approve of this step."

It should here be remarked, that the prince did not depart till after his letter had been read, as well in the assembly of the states-general, as in that of the states of Holland—and his departure from the Hague, and his embarkation were

fully known to both assemblies, who did not take any step to oppose the measure ; and that his departure did not take place till the states of Holland had resolved to capitulate, and had required, in their name, from the prince of Orange, as captain-general of that province, an officer and a trumpet, to announce the commission from the states of Holland, who were to repair to the general of the enemy, to ascertain what articles should form a capitulation for that province.—The prince knew these deputies were commissioned not to make any difficulties, but to yield to every article. The same day, after the prince had notified his intention of quitting the Dutch territories, four members of the college of counsellors, deputed by Holland, demanded an audience of the prince, and begged he would hasten his departure ; that they could give no reply to any thing ; and that even if it was insisted upon in the French general's answer, that the prince and his family should not be permitted to quit the country, they would be under the necessity of taking measures to prevent their departure, especially in case the French general, or the commissioners of the National Convention, should require that the college of the deputed counsellors should be made responsible, if the prince absented himself before the arrival of the French troops. After such a declaration, the prince of Orange thought it no longer safe to remain at the Hague, and embarked at Scheveling on board a fishing boat. Having consulted the marine officers and pilot who were on board the vessel, what course he should steer, they were unanimously of opinion, that the best plan would be to make for an English

English port. The prince, before he quitted the road of Scheveling, wrote to M. Van Spiegel, counsellor pensionary of the province of Holland, with the opinion of the marine officers and pilot of the above mentioned vessel, signed by them. The counsellor pensionary having communicated the same to to their High Mightinesses, they, by their resolution of the 19th of January, approved of the prince of Orange's departure, as a measure of absolute necessity; declaring, moreover, that "they were desirous of hearing of that prince's safe arrival in one of the ports of the kingdom of Great-Britain, on board a ship of war belonging to the states; and that he might shortly be able to return to the republic, in order to continue assisting them with his counsel and presence, for the maintenance of the independence and the constitution of the republic."

The prince's intention, of which he had already informed M. Van de Spiegel, pensionary counsellor, in his letter, was to inform himself, during his stay in England, of the situation of affairs, as well in the province of Zealand, as in the province of Frize and Groningen, and to embark on board a ship of war of the states for either of those provinces, in which it should appear his presence might be most useful. It is right to observe, that all correspondence between those provinces and the Hague, was at that time intercepted, not only by the enemy but by the frost.

As soon as the states of Holland had resolved to admit forces inimical to the republic of the United Provinces, into the place where the states-general were assembled, and had given orders to their different garrisons no longer to op-

pose the progress of the French, the prince of Orange was desirous that the states-general, to whom this resolution had been communicated, should determine to dissolve their assembly, and to call it together again in one of the provinces which had not submitted to the yoke of the conqueror.

The states-general thought proper to remain assembled in a place where the enemy's troops, joined by a number of malcontents, deprived them of the liberty of deliberating, and doing what the public good required.

The French troops having arrived at the Hague, the states-general were compelled to do every thing that was exacted from them. The deputies, lawfully named by the provinces of Holland, were obliged to quit that assembly, and have been replaced by deputies named by those who have taken upon themselves the supreme power of that province, under the name of Provisional Representatives of the people.—These latter being admitted into the assembly of the states-general, that assembly ceases to be legal, and the resolution taken since that time, cannot be considered as resolutions dictated by the real states-general.

The prince of Orange's design was, as has already been observed, to go into Zealand, as soon as he should have received information relative to the situation of affairs in that province, hoping that his presence there might be useful. But the states-general having given orders, soon after the prince's departure, and nearly at the time of the arrival of the French troops at the Hague, to the commanding officers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Wilhemstadt and Steenberg fortresses, which still-held out, to capitulate.

capitulate likewise to the troops who were in those provinces which had not yet submitted to the French, as also to the ships of the state, not to defend themselves against the French, the states of Zealand were under the necessity of following the example of those of Holland and Utrecht, in capitulating for their province, or rather in submitting to the conqueror.

The prince of Orange being informed of this resolution, and perceiving that his presence could no longer be of any service there, was obliged to give up his intention of going into Zealand; and the ice having, for a long time, prevented all communication between the provinces of Friesland and Groningen with England, during that time, the prince could not receive any intelligence from those provinces, and the first he received was, that they had submitted in the same manner as the others had done, which frustrated his plan of going into either of these provinces.

The prince of Orange waits with confidence the judgment which every impartial person will pass on his conduct, and cannot think it was expected he should remain in a country which had submitted to the French arms, whilst the French National Convention had declared war against him personally, and delivered himself into the hands of his enemies, without being able thereby to render the least service to the country.

He leaves it to the impartial public to judge, if it is with reason that the pretended states-general could declare, on the proposal of the self-named provisional representatives of the Dutch people,

that the stadtholdership was abolished, because the stadtholder, captain and admiral general, had thought proper to quit his post, whilst the said provisional representatives of the people of Holland judged it right, in the same assembly, where they have changed the form of government, and usurped the supreme power, to abolish those charges for the province of Holland, without assigning any other motive, than that nobility and hereditary offices were incompatible with equality.

The prince of Orange considers himself authorized to appeal to the whole universe from a resolution so unjust, and declares, that he will not acknowledge, as lawful, any resolution taken by those who now call themselves the states general, or states of the provinces, as long as the republic shall be occupied by the French troops. He flatters himself, that if more fortunate circumstances should deliver his unhappy country from a foreign yoke, the nation, restored to itself, and enjoying, as it has done for these two centuries, a true liberty founded upon law, will do him justice, by not delaying to recall him to the exercise of the hereditary charges which he possesses in that republic, and which have been granted to his house, by the will of the nation, with the view of contributing to the maintenance of the religion, good order, independence, and prosperity of the state, and of the true liberty and well-being of its inhabitants.

Hampton-Court Palace,

May 21, 1795.

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

LAW-

LAW-REPORT.

*Court of King's Bench, July 1.**Sitting before Lord Kenyon.**Turner v. Senate.*

MR. ERSKINE said, he was counsel for the plaintiff, William Turner, who was a poor man, had a very large family of children, and could ill bear the loss thrown upon him, but for the justice he had reason to expect from the gentlemen of the jury.

The plaintiff kept a little errand cart. The defendant was not of the same profession; if he drove a cart for his bread, he would very soon run away with all the business; for when the accident happened, which was the subject of this action, the defendant was driving his chaise at a most furious rate, and on the wrong side of the road. He was driving at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and with that carelessness, which he hoped would induce the gentlemen of the jury to think, that the plaintiff ought to recover considerable damages in this action. Of all the men in the world, Dr. Senate upon the road, was the most dangerous. His mind was wrapt up in mysterious contemplation, which rendered him totally incapable of attending to the vulgar affairs of the world. The doctor at that time was engaged in a discovery, that was undoubtedly extremely beneficial to mankind, in rendering stick liquorice more balsomic and more beneficial to people, who laboured under coughs and catarrhs. Dr. Senate was coming from Hackney, on a road broad enough for two carriages to pass. The plaintiff was riding on horseback, with another person, to Walthamstow. He saw a one horse chaise coming,

meeting him; and, in spite of him, it ran against his horse with so much fury, as to knock him and his horse down, and the horse died almost immediately after; and it was to recover a satisfaction in damages for that injury, that this action was brought. He understood it was to be contended on the other side, that it was an accident; if so, no person was to blame. He undertook to show the gentlemen of the jury the doctor was in fault.

The first witness for the plaintiff, was Mr. Tomlins. He said, that on the 18th of April last, he was riding along with the plaintiff from London to Walthamstow. He remembered meeting the defendant, Dr. Senate. He said, he and the plaintiff were riding near six miles an hour, and the defendant was riding at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. It rather began to dusk, but it was not dark. They met a one-horse chaise before they met the chaise in which Dr. Senate was. It was on the left hand side of the way, what they called their own side. The two carriages passed him, and the plaintiff was riding behind him; and when Dr. Senate's chaise came up to the plaintiff, instead of driving by him, it drove directly against his horse, and knocked him and his horse down. The plaintiff was on his own side of the road, when the injury happened. His horse was driven quite to the other side of the road, by the violence of the blow. The horse was struck in the shoulder, by the off shaft of the chaise. When the witness looked behind him and saw what had happened, he immediately turned back, when they had just got up from the ground. He asked if any of them were hurt. Dr. Senate said

said he had been thrown out of his chaise, but was not hurt. A young gentleman, who was with the doctor, said, one of the wheels of the carriage had run over his breast.—The doctor said, it was that d—d chaise that went before him, which had led them into the injury.—There was room enough for three carriages a-breast to have passed. Dr. Senate offered to give the plaintiff five shillings. The plaintiff said, I want none of your money; but I shall be glad if you will give me your address; which the doctor readily did. The witness was a farrier, and dressed the horse's wounds that night. He died the next day; and he examined him, and took out part of the fractured bone. The horse was worth 17l. or sixteen guineas. The shaft must have gone through eighteen inches.

Mr. Mingay, counsel for the defendant, said, if neither of the parties were to blame, no action would lie. If both were equally to blame, no action could be maintained. Those ideas were not only consistent with law, but with common sense and the common justice of the world. The learned counsel, after a number of able remarks on the evidence that had been produced on the part of the plaintiff, exerted all his ingenuity and abilities to persuade the gentlemen of the jury, that this injury, though undoubtedly extremely serious to this poor man, was yet the effects of pure chance.

Thomas Okey was the only witness called on the part of the defendant. He said, he was in the chaise with Dr. Senate. They were coming from the Roebuck on Epping Forest. When the in-

jury happened, and before it had happened, it was a very bad night. It rained and blew hard. He was sitting with his eyes shut, his hat pulled down, and his head within his great coat. He was thrown to some distance out of the chaise.—The first thing he recollected was, that he perceived himself lying in the road, and that one of the wheels of the chaise had run over him. They had dined at the Roebuck, and had drank some bottles of wine; but they were not intoxicated.

Mr. Mingay said, he did not know the gentleman had been fast asleep, at the time the accident happened, or he should not have called him.

The Lord chief justice observed, that every man in travelling might go along the road in what manner he pleased; but if he went at an unreasonable rate, he was clearly liable for all the consequences.

In this case the plaintiff was going at a slow pace, and the defendant at an unreasonable pace, and therefore ought to be liable for all the consequences.

Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 16l.



A N E C D O T E.

THE persecuting Archbishop Laud was a man of short stature.—Charles I. and the Archbishop were one day about to sit down to dinner together, when it was agreed that Archee, the king's jester, should say grace for them, which he did in the following words:—"Great praise be given to God, but *little Laud* to the Devil.

Cha-

Character of BRISSOT, traced by Madame ROLAND, who was intimately acquainted with him, and who was so admirable a judge of character.

BRISSOT came to visit me : I know nothing more pleasant than the first interview of those, who, though connected by correspondence, have never seen each other. We look with earnestness to see if the features of the face bear any resemblance to the physiognomy of the soul, and if the figure of the person confirms the opinion which we have formed of the mind. The simplicity of BRISSOT's manners, his frankness, his natural negligence, seemed to me in perfect harmony with the austerity of his principles : But I found in him a sort of lightness of mind and character, which was not very consistent with the seriousness of a philosopher.

This description always gave me uneasiness, and his enemies always took advantage of it. The more I became acquainted with him, the greater was my esteem. It was impossible for any one to unite a more perfect disinterestedness, to a more ardent zeal for the public service ; or feel with so perfect a forgetfulness of his own interest, a greater desire of doing good.

But his writings are more fitted than his person to effect it ; because they have all the authority which reason, justice, and knowledge give to literary works, while his figure, from its want of dignity, inspires no respect. He is the best of human beings ; a good husband, a tender father, a faithful friend, a virtuous citizen. His conversation is as mild as his character is easy. Confident, even to imprudence, gay and sprightly as a

youth of fifteen, he was formed to live with his wife, and to be the dupe of the wicked.

A well informed politician, and studying during his whole life the different relations of society, and the means of procuring the greatest quantity of happiness for the human race ; he was well acquainted with the nature of man, and altogether ignorant of the character of men. He knew that vice existed, but he never could believe him to be a vicious man, who spoke to him with an open countenance and when he discovered such persons, he treated them as fools whom he ought to pity, without taking any precautions against them—He could not hate ; his mind, though very susceptible, had not solidity enough for so vigorous a sentiment. His knowledge was so extensive, that all literary labour was to him extremely easy ; and he composed a treatise with the same facility as another would copy a song ; an experienced eye will therefore discern in his works, together with an excellent fund of information, the hasty touches of a rapid, and sometimes a slight mind. His activity, his good humour, never refusing to join in any thing which he thought useful, have given him the air in every thing ; and have subjected him to animadversions as an intriguer, by those who were eager to find fault. A curious kind of intriguer indeed ! a man who never thought of himself, or even the interest of his friends ; who is incapable, as he is averse to look after his own concerns ; who is no more ashamed of poverty, than he is of death, considering both as the usual reward of public virtue. I have seen him consecrating the whole

his time to the revolution, without any other motive than wishing to see the triumph of truth, and concurring in the establishment of public good; working diligently at his journal, which he might easily have made a good object of speculation, but contenting himself with the moderate share allowed him by his partner. His wife, as modest as himself, with much prudence, and great strength of mind, formed a more severe judgment of things. She had, since their marriage, turned her eyes towards the United States of America, as the place most suited to their taste, and their manners, and where it was easy to live with very small income.

BRISSOT had made a voyage thither, and they were on the point of their departure, when the revolution fixed him in France. As he was born at Chartres, and was the school fellow of PITHON, who is a native of the same city, BRISSOT formed a still stronger attachment to him in the Constituent Assembly, where his knowledge and labour were of essential service to his friend.

He brought us acquainted with him, as well as with many other deputies whom former acquaintance or uniformity of opinion and zeal for the public good, frequently called together to converse on the subject. It was even agreed, that they should assemble four hours a week in the evening at my house, because I was always at home, had good apartments, and was so conveniently situated, that it was not far from any who composed our little circle.

Sentiments on Government.—By JEAN BAPTISTE LOUVET.

IT must for ever repress the pride, and mortify the vanity of all who think that high birth is an indispensable requisite for high employments, to know, that Jean Baptiste Louvet, the President of the National Convention, an assembly which, when we consider the vast functions attached to it, and the extent of its authority, may fairly be deemed the most powerful that the world has ever seen, that Jean Baptiste Louvet, the President of the National Convention, keeps a bookseller's shop in the Maison Egalite, near the Rue des Enfans; is also a printer and publisher, and is the editor of a daily paper, written with great energy and eloquence. The title of it is *La Sentinelle*.

The following is an extract from the *Sentinelle* of the 9th instant.

CONSTITUTION.

"If there ever was an epoch in which philosophy might labour with the firm hope of contributing to the happiness of humanity, it is perhaps the present, when we have just escaped a dreadful tempest.

"It was indeed to be expected, that corruption, become inveterate during fourteen centuries of despotism, would be agitated in the presence of liberty, and would obstinately oppose the establishment of a republic, and the regeneration and revival of the social order. In this vast ebullition, all the passions have assumed a more menacing attitude, and a more marked character. Their features are all enlarged. Rivalry has fermented into hatred, sects have swelled into factions,

tions, and ambition has maddened into tyranny.

"In the midst of this effervescence, the legislator's duty has been to watch the crisis, to develop the causes, to predict the consequences: It was his duty to make an experimental course of public immorality, and thus to learn the task of fashioning his laws in such a manner, as that they might progressively soften, appease, redress, and, in the end, eradicate vice. Disorders which concentrate themselves are seldom cured; and in the social body, as in the human body, impure seeds are never so easily extirpated as at the epoch of their fermentation, their eruption, and violent explosion.

"As all the elements of society have been agitated before us, these seeds must have been perceived. In a period of tranquility they give to philosophy herself nothing more than obscure sensations, and it was necessary to receive lively emotions to acquire upon the nature of the elements their operation and their propensities, the knowledge necessary to combine them. Such is the fate of society! All good systems of legislation have been preceded by revolutions more or less disastrous. Happy are the people who know how to convert their calamities into profit.

"The ancient legislators are much less anxious to constitute the public powers, than to organize, if we may be allowed that expression, the nations themselves. They thought, that to institute a people, it was necessary in some measure to recreate them. They applied themselves to reform their habits, to recompose their opinions, to give them manners truly national, a decided character, and a distinct physiognomy, which should

for ever divide them from foreign powers. Such was the endeavour, particularly of Moses, Lycurgus, and Numa. The nations founded and recreated by them, resisted for several ages the most unforeseen vicissitudes, and the most stormy commotions. They subsisted by the single force of moral institutions, and in opposition to the numerous defects of the laws relating to the distribution of powers.

"In fact, the constitutions of the people of former ages will be worthy of our admiration and applause, if by the word constitution we mean nothing more than the division and equilibrium of authority. In proportion as the moral creations of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans possess depth and power, their laws, purely political, were weakly combined. Their governments were subject to constant variations; and amongst these people we see a succession of all the different regimes which are known under the names of democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy. They tried, with little success, different mixtures of these regimes; and it is too well proved by their history, that their first legislators did not excel in the art of organizing the public powers. Perhaps it is permitted to us to think, that the secrets of that art are better known at present.

"The misfortune and error of modern legislation are not to do enough, I had almost said not to do any thing for the regeneration of the people. It seems as if the art of moral institutions was lost: nothing in the existing constitutions bears the trace of that ancient wisdom, which, not content with uniting men, assimilated them, and transformed into a country that which before had been a territory, and

and into a nation, that which had before been only a multitude. The knowledge of establishing between the morals and the laws, the opinions, and the government, those strict relations, that permanent connection which concentrates them into one point, and which guarantees to each element of the social establishment, the invincible support of all the rest, is lost and forgotten."



RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

MADAM Lapouchin, the great ornament of the court of Petersburg, during the reign of the Empress Elisabeth, having contracted an intimacy with a foreign ambassador, was brought, under suspicion of plotting with him against the government, and was accordingly condemned to undergo the punishment of the knout. At the place of execution, she appeared in a genteel undress, which heightened her beauty.—Of whatever indiscretion she might have been guilty, the sweetness of her countenance, and her composure, left not in the spectators the slightest suspicion of guilt. Her youth also, her beauty, her life and spirit pleaded for her. But all in vain: she was deserted by all, and abandoned to furl executioners, whom she beheld with astonishment, seeming to doubt whether such preparations were intended for her. The cloak that covered her bosom being pulled off, her modesty took the alarm, and made her start back; she turned pale, and burst into tears. One of the executioners stripped her naked to the waist, seized her by both hands, and threw her on his back, raising her some inches

from the ground. The other executioner laying hold of her delicate limbs with his rough fists, put her in a posture for receiving the punishment. Then laying hold of the knout, a sort of whip made of a leather strap, he retreated a few steps, and, with a single stroke, tore off a slip of skin from the neck downward, repeating his strokes till all the skin of her back was cut off in small slips. The executioner finished his task by cutting out her tongue; after which she was banished to Siberia.



Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Venice:—"If you were here, you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udino, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to the republic; the discovery is this: A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Sefnizsia, got intelligence of this event at Udino, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

"I have diffused through Italy this discovery by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known as much as possible. As you have more rambling dogs in England than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, and, I hope, with success."

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THE HISTORY OF THE *AMERICAN REVOLUTION*.

[Continued from p. 436.]

THUS the affairs of the Americans seemed every where going to wreck : Even those who had been most sanguine in their cause began to waver. The time, also, for which the soldiers had enlisted themselves was now expired ; and the bad success of the preceding campaign had been so very discouraging, that no person was willing to engage himself during the continuance of a war of which the event seemed to be so doubtful. In consequence of this, therefore, Gen. Washington found his army daily decreasing in strength ; so that from 30,000, of which it consisted when Gen. Howe landed on Staten Island, scarce a tenth-part could now be mustered. To assist the chief commander as much as possible, Gen. Lee had collected a body of forces in the north ; but on his way southward, having imprudently taken up his lodging at some distance from his troops, information was given to Col. Harcourt, who happened at that time to be in the neighbourhood, and Lee was made prisoner. The loss of this general was much regretted, the more especially as he was of superior quality to any prisoner in the possession of the colonists, and could not therefore be exchanged. Six field-officers were offered in exchange for him, and refused ; and the congress was highly irritated at its being reported, that he was to be treated as a deserter, having been a half-pay officer in the British service at the commencement of the war. In consequence of this they issued a proclamation, threatening to retaliate on the prisoners

in their possession whatever punishment should be inflicted on any of those taken by the British ; and especially that their conduct should be regulated by the treatment of Gen. Lee.

In the mean time they proceeded with the most indefatigable diligence to recruit their army, and bound their soldiers to serve for a term of three years, or during the continuance of the war. The army designed for the ensuing campaign, was to consist of 88 battalions ; of which each province was to contribute its quota ; and 20 dollars were offered as a bounty to each soldier, besides an allotment of lands at the end of the war. In this allotment it was stipulated, that each soldier should have 100 acres ; an ensign 150 ; a lieutenant 200 ; a captain 300 ; a major 400 ; a lieutenant-colonel 450 ; and a colonel 500. No lands were promised to those who enlisted only for three years. All officers or soldiers disabled through wounds received in the service, were to enjoy half-pay during life. To defray the expence, congress borrowed five millions of dollars at five per cent. for payment of which the United States became surety. At the same time, in order to animate the people to vigorous exertions, a declaration was published, in which they set forth the necessity there was for taking proper methods to insure success in their cause : They endeavoured to palliate as much as possible the misfortunes which had already happened ; and represented the true cause of the present distress to be the short term of enlistment.

This

This declaration, together with the imminent danger of Philadelphia, determined the Americans to exert themselves to the utmost in order to reinforce Gen. Washington's army. They soon received farther encouragement, however, by an exploit of that general against the Hessians. As the royal army extended in different cantonments for a great way, Gen. Washington, perceiving the imminent danger to which Philadelphia was exposed, resolved to make some attempt on those divisions of the enemy which lay nearest that city. These happened to be the Hessians, who lay in three divisions, the last only 20 miles distant from Philadelphia. On the 25th of December, having collected as considerable a force as he could, he set out with an intent to surprise that body of the enemy which lay at Trenton. His army was divided into three bodies; one of which he ordered to cross the Delaware at Trenton ferry, a little below the town: The second at a good distance below, at a place called *Bordentown*, where the second division of Hessians was placed; while he himself, with the third, directing his course to a ferry some miles above Trenton, intended to have passed it at midnight, and attack the Hessians at break of day. But by reason of various impediments, it was eight in the morning before he could reach the place of his destination. The enemy, however, did not perceive his approach till they were suddenly attacked. Col. Ralle, who commanded them, did all that could be expected from a brave and experienced officer; but every thing was in such confusion, that no efforts of valour or skill could now retrieve matters. The colonel himself was mortally

wounded, his troops were entirely broken, their artillery seized, and about 1000 taken prisoners. After this gallant exploit, Gen. Washington again returned into Pennsylvania.

This action, though seemingly of no very decisive nature, was sufficient at that time to turn the fortune of war in favour of America. It tended greatly to lessen the apprehensions which the provincials had of the Hessians, at the same time that it equally abated the confidence which the British had till now put in them.

Reinforcements came in from several quarters to Gen. Washington, so that he was soon in a condition once more to pass the Delaware, and take up his quarters at Trenton, where he was emboldened to maintain his station, notwithstanding the accounts that were received of the enemy's rapid advance towards him. Lord Cornwallis, accordingly, made his appearance in full force; and, on the evening of his arrival, the little town of Trenton contained the two hostile armies, separated only by a small creek, which was fordable in many places. This was, indeed, the crisis of the American revolution; and had his Lordship made an immediate attack, in pursuance of what is reported to have been the advice of Sir William Erskine, Gen. Washington's defeat seems to have been inevitable: But a night's delay turned the fate of the war, and produced an enterprise, the magnitude and glory of which, can only be equalled by its success. Gen. Washington having called a council of war, stated the calamitous situation to which his army was reduced; and having heard the various opinions of his officers, finally proposed a circuitous march

to Princeton, as the means of avoiding, at once, the imputation of a retreat, and the danger of a battle, with numbers so inferior, and in a situation so ineligible. The idea was unanimously approved; and, as soon as it was dark, the necessary measures were taken for accomplishing it. A line of fires was kindled, which served to give light to the Americans, while it obscured them from the observation of the enemy; and, by a providential interposition, the weather, which had been for some time past warm, moist, and foggy, suddenly changed to a hard frost; and, in a moment as it were, rendered the road, which had been deep and heavy, firm and smooth as a pavement. At break of day Gen. Washington arriving near Princeton, was discovered by a party of British troops, consisting of three regiments, under the command of Col. Mawhood, who were on their march to Trenton. With these the centre of the Americans engaged, and after killing 60, wounding many, and taking 300 prisoners, obliged the rest to make a precipitate escape, some towards Trenton, and others in a retrograde route to Brunswick. The loss of the Americans was inconsiderable in point of numbers; but the fall of the amiable Gen. Mercer rendered it important. The British, astonished and discouraged at the success and spirit of these repeated enterprizes, abandoning both Trenton and Princeton, retreated to Brunswick; while the triumphant Americans retired to Morristown. Gen. Washington, however, omitted no opportunity of recovering what had been lost; and by dividing his army into small parties, which could be reunited on a few hours warning, he

in a manner entirely covered the country with it, and repossessed himself of all the important places.

Thus ended the campaign of 1776, with scarce any other real advantages than the acquisition of the city of New-York, and of a few fortresses in its neighbourhood; where the troops were constrained to act with as much circumspection as if they had been besieged by a victorious army, instead of being themselves the conquerors.

The army at New-York began in 1777 to exercise a kind of predatory war, by sending out parties to destroy magazines, make incursions, and take or destroy such forts as lay on the banks of rivers, to which their great command of shipping gave them access. In this they were generally successful: the provincial magazines at Peek's Hill, a place about 50 miles distant from New-York, were destroyed, the town of Danbury in Connecticut burnt, and that of Ridgefield, in the same province was taken possession of. In returning from the last expedition, however, the British were greatly harassed by the enemy under Generals Arnold, Wooster, and Sullivan; but they made good their retreat in spite of all opposition, with the loss of only 170 killed and wounded. On the American side the loss was much greater; Gen. Wooster was killed, and Arnold in the most imminent danger. On the other hand, the Americans destroyed the stores at Stagg-harbour, in Long-Island, and made prisoners of all who defended the place.

As this method of making war, however, could answer but little purpose, and favoured more of the barbarous incursions of savages, than of a war carried on by a civilized

ized people, it was resolved to make an attempt on Philadelphia. At first it was thought that this could be done through the Jerseys; but the cruelties exercised by the British plundering parties had excited so general an abhorrence, and Gen. Washington had received such large reinforcements, and posted himself so strongly, that it was found to be impracticable. Many stratagems were used to draw him from his strong situation, but without success; so that it was found necessary to make the attempt on Philadelphia by sea. While the preparations necessary for this expedition were going forward, the Americans found means to make amends for the capture of Gen. Lee by that of Gen. Prescott, who was seized in his quarters with his aid de camp, in much the same manner as Gen. Lee had been. This was exceedingly mortifying to the general himself, as he had not long before set a price upon Gen. Arnold, by offering a sum of money to any one that apprehended him; which the latter answered by setting a lower price upon Gen. Prescott.

The month of July was far advanced before the preparations for the expedition against Philadelphia were completed; and it was the 23d before the fleet was able to sail from Sandy Hook. The force employed in this expedition consisted of 36 battalions of British and Hessians, a regiment of light horse, and a body of loyalists raised at New-York. The remainder of these, with 17 battalions, and another body of light horse, were stationed at New-York, under Sir Henry Clinton. Seven battalions were stationed at Rhode-Island. After a week's sailing they arrived at the mouth of the Delaware; but

there having received certain intelligence, that the navigation of the river was so effectually obstructed, that no possibility of forcing a passage remained; or more probably, that Gen. Washington had marched within a short distance of Philadelphia; it was resolved to proceed further southward to Chesapeak Bay in Maryland, from whence the distance to Philadelphia was not very great, and where the provincial army would find less advantage from the nature of the country than in the Jerseys.

The navigation from Delaware to Chesapeak took up the best part of the month of August, and that up the bay itself was extremely difficult and tedious. At last, having sailed up the river Elk, as far as was practicable, the troops were landed without opposition, and set forward on their intended expedition. On the news of their arrival at Chesapeak, Gen. Washington left the Jerseys, and hastened to the relief of Philadelphia; and, in the beginning of September, met the royal army at Brandywine Creek about mid-day, between the head of the Elk and Philadelphia. Here he adhered to his former method of skirmishing and harassing the royal army on its march; but as this proved insufficient to stop its progress, he retired to that side of the Creek next to Philadelphia, with an intent to dispute the passage. This brought on a general engagement on the 11th September, in which the Americans were worsted; and it was perhaps, only through the approach of night that they were saved from being entirely destroyed. On this occasion the provincials lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, besides 400 taken prisoners.

oners. The celebrated Marquis de la Fayette here first bled in the cause of liberty, which he had espoused with enthusiastic ardour. His wound was slight, but it endeared him to the Americans.

The loss of this battle proved also the loss of Philadelphia. Gen. Washington retired towards Lancaster, an inland town, at a considerable distance from Philadelphia. But though he could not prevent the loss of Philadelphia, he still adhered to his original plan of distressing the royal party, by laying ambushes and cutting off detached parties; but in this he was less successful than formerly; and one of his detachments which lay in ambush in a wood were themselves surprised and entirely defeated, with the loss of 300 killed and wounded, besides 70 or 80 taken, and all their arms and baggage.

General Howe now perceiving that the Americans would not venture another battle, even for the sake of their capital, took peaceable possession of it on the 26th of September. His first care was then to cut off, by means of strong batteries, the communication between the upper and lower parts of the river; which was executed, notwithstanding the opposition of some American armed vessels; one of which, carrying 36 guns, was taken. His next task was to open a communication with it by sea; and this was a work of no small difficulty. A vast number of batteries and forts had been erected, and immense machines, formed like *chevaux de frize*, from whence they took their name, sunk in the river to prevent its navigation. As the fleet was sent round to the mouth of the river in order to co-operate with the army, this work, however difficult, was

accomplished; nor did the provincials give much opposition, as well knowing that all places of this kind were now untenable. Gen. Washington, however, took the advantage of the royal army being divided, to attack the camp of the principal division of it that lay at Germantown, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. In this he met with very little success; for though he reached the place of destination by three o'clock in the morning, the patrols had time to call the troops to arms. The Americans, notwithstanding, made a very resolute attack; but they were received with so much bravery, that they were compelled to abandon the attempt, and retreat in great disorder; with the advantage, however, of carrying off their cannon, though pursued for a considerable way, after having upwards of 200 killed, and about 500 wounded, and upwards of 400 taken prisoners, among whom were 54 officers. On the British side, the loss amounted to 430 wounded and prisoners, and 70 killed; but among the last, were Gen. Agnew and Col. Bird, with some other excellent officers.

There still remained two strong forts on the Delaware to be reduced. These were, Mud-Island and Red-Bank. The various obstructions which the Americans had thrown in the way, rendered it necessary to bring up the *Augusta*, a ship of the line, and the *Merlin* frigate, to the attack of Mud-Island; but during the heat of action both were grounded. Upon this, the Americans sent down four fire-ships, and directed the whole fire from their galleys against them. The former were rendered ineffectual by the courage and skill of the British seamen; but during the

engagement both the *Augusta* and *Merlin* took fire and were burnt to ashes, and the other ships obliged to withdraw. The enemy, encouraged by this unsuccessful attempt, proceeded to throw new obstructions in the way ; but the British general having found means to convey a number of cannon, and to erect batteries within a gunshot of the fort by land, and bringing up three ships of the line, which mounted heavy cannon, the garrison, after making a vigorous defence for one day, perceiving that preparations were making for a general assault on the next, abandoned the place in the night. Those who defended Red-Bank followed their example, and abandoned it on the approach of Lord Cornwallis. A great number of the American shipping now finding themselves entirely destitute of any protection, sailed up the river in the night-time. Seventeen, however, remained, whose retreat was intercepted by a frigate and some armed vessels ; on which the Americans ran them ashore and burnt them, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands.

Thus the campaign of 1777, in Pennsylvania, concluded, upon the whole, successfully on the part of the British. In the north, however, matters wore a different aspect. The expedition in that quarter had been projected by the British ministry as the most effectual method that could be taken to crush the colonies at once. The four provinces of New-England had originally begun the confederacy against Britain, and were still considered as the most active in the continuation of it ; and it was thought, that any impression made upon them, would contribute in an effectual manner to the reduc-

tion of all the rest. For this purpose, an army of 4000 chosen British troops, and 3000 Germans, were put under the command of Gen. Burgoyne ; Gen. Carleton was directed to use his interest with the Indians, to persuade them to join in this expedition ; and the province of Quebec was to furnish large parties to join in the same. The officers who commanded under Gen. Burgoyne were, Gen. Phillips of the artillery, Generals Frazer, Powell, and Hamilton, with the German officers, Generals Reidesel and Specht. The soldiers, as has already been observed, were all excellently disciplined, and had been kept in their winter quarters with all imaginable care, in order to prepare them for the expedition on which they were going. To aid the principal expedition, another was projected on the Mohawk River, under Col. St. Leger, who was to be assisted by Sir John Johnson, son to the famous Sir William Johnson, who had so greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1755.

On the 21st of June, 1777, the army encamped on the western side of the Lake Champlain ; where, being joined by a considerable body of Indians, Gen. Burgoyne made a speech, in which, it is said, he exhorted these new allies, but ineffectually, to lay aside their ferocious and barbarous manner of making war ; to kill only such as opposed them in arms ; and to spare prisoners, with such women and children as should fall into their hands. After issuing a proclamation, in which the force of Britain, and that which he commanded, was set forth in very ostentatious terms, the campaign opened with the siege of Tyconderoga. The place was very strong,
and

and garrisoned by 6000 men, under Gen. Sinclair; nevertheless, the works were so extensive, that even this number was scarce sufficient to defend them properly. They had therefore omitted to fortify a rugged eminence called *Sugar-Hill*, the top of which overlooked, and effectually commanded the whole works; imagining, perhaps, that the difficulty of the ascent would be sufficient to prevent the enemy from taking possession of it. On the approach of the first division of the army, the provincials abandoned and set fire to their outworks; and so expeditious were the British troops, that by the 5th of July, every post was secured, which was judged necessary for investing it completely. A road was soon after made to the very summit of that eminence, which the Americans had supposed could not be ascended; and, so much were they now disheartened, that they instantly abandoned the fort entirely, taking the road to Skenesborough, a place to the south of Lake George; while their baggage, with what artillery and military stores they could carry off, were sent to the same place by water. But the British generals were determined not to let them pass so easily. Both were pursued, and both overtaken. Their armed vessels consisted only of five galleys; two of which were taken, and three blown up; on which they set fire to their boats and fortifications at Skenesborough. On this occasion the provincials lost 200 boats, 130 pieces of cannon, with all their provisions and baggage. Their land forces under Col. Francis made a brave defence against Gen. Fraser; and, superior in number, had almost overpowered him, when Gen.

Reidesel, with a large body of Germans, came to his assistance. The enemy were now overpowered in their turn; and their commander being killed, they fled on all sides with great precipitation. In this action, 200 Americans were killed, and as many taken prisoners, and above 600 wounded, many of whom perished in the woods for want of assistance.

During the engagement Gen. Sinclair was at Castleton, about six miles from the place; but, instead of going forward to Fort Anne, the next place of strength, he repaired to the woods which lie between that fortress and New-England. General Burgoyne, however, detached Col. Hill with the ninth regiment, in order to intercept such as should attempt to retreat towards Fort Anne. On his way, he met with a body of the enemy, said to be six times as numerous as his own; but after an engagement of three hours, they were obliged to retire with great loss. After so many disasters, despairing of being able to make any stand at Fort Anne, they set fire to it, and retired to Fort Edward. In all these engagements, the killed and wounded in the royal army did not exceed 200 men.

Gen. Burgoyne was now obliged to suspend his operations for some time, and wait at Skenesborough for the arrival of his tents, provisions, &c. but employed this interval in making roads through the country about Fort Anne, and in clearing a passage for his troops to proceed against the enemy. This was attended with incredible toil; but all obstacles were surmounted with equal patience and resolution by the army. In short, after undergoing the utmost difficulty

culty that could be undergone, and making every exertion that man could make, he arrived with his army before Fort Edward about the end of July. Here Gen. Schuyler had been for some time endeavouring to recruit the shattered American forces, and had been joined by Gen. Sinclair with the remains of his army; the garrison of Fort George also, situated on the lake of that name, had evacuated the place, and retired to Fort Edward.

But on the approach of the royal army, they retired from thence also, and formed their head quarters at Saratoga. Notwithstanding the great successes of the British general, they showed not the least disposition to submit, but seemed only to consider how they might make the most effectual resistance. For this purpose, the militia was every where raised, and draughted to join the army at Saratoga; and such numbers of volunteers were daily added, that they soon began to recover from the alarm into which they had been thrown. That they might have a commander whose abilities could be relied on, Gen. Arnold was appointed, who repaired to Saratoga with a considerable train of artillery; but receiving intelligence that Col. St. Leger was proceeding with great rapidity in his expedition on the Mokawk River, he removed to Stillwater, a place about half way between Saratoga and the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson's River. The colonel, in the mean time, had advanced as far as Fort Stanwix; the siege of which he pressed with great vigour. On the 6th of August, understanding that a supply of provisions, escorted by 800 or 900 men, was on the way to the fort,

he dispatched Sir John Johnson with a strong detachment to intercept it. This he did so effectually, that, besides intercepting the provisions, 400 of its guard were slain, 200 taken, and the rest escaped with great difficulty. The garrison, however, were not to be intimidated by this disaster, nor by the threats or representations of the colonel: on the contrary, they made several successful sallies under Col. Willet, the second in command; and this gentleman, in company with another, even ventured out of the fort, and, eluding the vigilance of the enemy, passed through them in order to hasten the march of Gen. Arnold to their assistance.

Thus the affairs of Col. St. Leger seemed to be in no very favourable situation, notwithstanding his late success, and they were soon totally ruined by the desertion of the Indians. They had been alarmed by the report of Gen. Arnold's advancing with 2000 men to the relief of the fort; and while the colonel was attempting to give them encouragement, another report was spread, that Gen. Burgoyne had been defeated with great slaughter, and was now flying before the provincials. On this he was obliged to do as they thought proper; and the retreat could not be effected without the loss of the tents and some of the artillery and military stores.

Gen. Burgoyne, in the mean time, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had already sustained, found that he must still encounter more. The roads he had made with so much labour and pains were destroyed, either by the wetness of the season, or the enemy; so that the provisions he brought from Fort George could not arrive at

at his camp without the most prodigious toil. On hearing of the siege of Fort Stanwix, by Col. St. Leger, he determined to move forward, in hopes of inclosing the enemy betwixt his own army and that of St. Leger, or of obtaining the command of all the country between Fort Stanwix and Albany; or, at any rate, a junction with Col. St. Leger would be effected, which could not but be attended with the most happy consequences. The only difficulty was the want of provisions; and that it was proposed to remedy by reducing the provincial magazines at Bennington. For this purpose, Col. Baum, a German officer of great bravery, was chosen, with a body of 500 men.

The place was about 20 miles from Hudson's River; and to support Col. Baum's party, the whole army marched up the river's bank, and encamped almost opposite to Saratoga, with the river betwixt it and that place. An advanced party was posted at Batten Kill, between the camp and Bennington, in order to support Col. Baum. In their way the British seized a large supply of cattle and provisions, which were immediately sent to the camp; but the badness of the roads retarded their march so much, that intelligence of their design was sent to Bennington.

Understanding now that the American force was greatly superior to his own, the colonel acquainted the general, who immediately dispatched Col. Breyman with a party to his assistance; but, through the same causes that had retarded the march of Col. Baum, this assistance could not arrive in time. Gen. Starke, in the mean time, who commanded at Bennington, determined to attack the two

parties separately; and for this purpose advanced against Col. Baum, whom he surrounded on all sides, and attacked with the utmost violence. The troops defended themselves with great valour, but were to a man either killed or taken. Col. Breyman, after a desperate engagement, had the good luck to effect a retreat through the darkness of the night, which otherwise he could not have done, as his men had expended all their ammunition, being 40 rounds to each.

Gen. Burgoyne, thus disappointed in his attempt on Bennington, applied himself with indefatigable diligence to procure provisions from Fort George; and having, at length, amassed a sufficient quantity to last for a month, he threw a bridge of boats over the river Hudson, which he crossed about the middle of September, encamping on the hills and plains near Saratoga. As soon as he approached the provincial army, at this time encamped at Stillwater under Gen. Gates, he determined to make an attack; for which purpose he put himself at the head of the central division of his army, having Gen. Frazer and Col. Breyman on the right, with Generals Reidesel and Phillips on the left. In this position he advanced towards the enemy on the 19th of September. But the Americans did not wait to be attacked: On the contrary, they attacked the central division with the utmost violence; and it was not until Gen. Phillips, with the artillery, came up, and at eleven o'clock at night, that they could be induced to retire to their camp. On this occasion, the British troops lost about 500 in killed and wounded, and the enemy about 319. The former were very much alarmed

larmed at the obstinate resolution shown by the Americans, but this did not prevent them from advancing towards the enemy, and posting themselves the next day within cannon-shot of their lines. But their allies, the Indians, began to desert in great numbers ; and at the same time the general was in the highest degree mortified by having no intelligence of any assistance from Sir Henry Clinton, as had been stipulated. He now received a letter from him, by which he was informed, that Sir Henry intended to make a diversion on the North River in his favour. This afforded but little comfort : However, he returned an answer by several trusty persons, whom he dispatched different ways, stating his present distressed situation, and mentioning, that the provisions and other necessaries he had would only enable him to hold out till the 12th of October.

In the mean time the Americans, in order to cut off the retreat of the British army in the most effectual manner, undertook an expedition against Tyconderoga ; but were obliged to abandon the enterprise, after having surprised all the out-posts, and taken a great number of boats, with some armed vessels, and a number of prisoners. The army under Gen. Burgoyne, however, continued to labour under the greatest distresses ; so that in the beginning of October he had been obliged to diminish the soldiers allowance. On the 7th of that month he determined to move towards the enemy. For this purpose he sent a body of 1500 men to reconnoitre their left wing ; intending, if possible, to break through it, in order to effect a retreat. The detachment, however, had not proceeded far, when a

dreadful attack was made upon the left wing of the British army, which was with great difficulty preserved from being entirely broken, by a reinforcement brought up by Gen. Frazer, who was killed in the attack. After the troops had, with the most desperate efforts, regained their camp, it was most furiously assailed by Gen. Arnold ; who, notwithstanding all opposition, would have forced the entrenchments, had he not received a dangerous wound, which obliged him to retire. Thus the attack failed on the left ; but on the right the camp of the German reserve was forced, Col. Breyman killed, and his countrymen defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of all their artillery and baggage.

This was by far the heaviest loss the British army had sustained since the action at Bunker's Hill. The list of killed and wounded amounted to near 1200, exclusive of the Germans ; but the greatest misfortune was, that the enemy had now an opening on the right and rear of the British forces, so that the army was threatened with entire destruction. This obliged Gen. Burgoyne once more to shift his position, that the enemy might also be obliged to alter theirs. This was accomplished on the night of the 7th, without any loss, and all the next day he continued to offer the enemy battle ; but they were now too well assured of obtaining a complete victory, by cutting off all supplies from the British, to risk a pitched battle. Wherefore they advanced on the right side, in order to inclose him entirely ; which obliged the general to direct a retreat towards Saratoga. But the enemy had now stationed a great force on the road

at

at Hudson's River, so that the only possible retreat was by securing a passage to Lake George; and to effect this, a body of workmen were detached, with a strong guard, to repair the roads and bridges that led to Fort Edward. As soon as they were gone, however, the enemy seemed to prepare for an attack; which rendered it necessary to recall the guard, and the workmen being of course left exposed, could not proceed.

In the mean time, the boats which conveyed provisions down Hudson's River, were exposed to the continual fire of the American marksmen, who took many of them; so that it became necessary to convey the provisions over land. In this extreme danger, it was resolved to march by night to Fort Edward, forcing the passages at the fords, either above or below the place; and, in order to effect this the more easily, it was resolved, that the soldiers should carry their provisions on their backs, leaving behind their baggage and every other incumbrance. But before this could be executed, intelligence was received that the enemy had raised strong entrenchments opposite to these fords, well provided with cannon, and, that they had likewise taken possession of the rising ground between Fort George, and Fort Edward, which in like manner was provided with cannon.

All this time the American army was increasing, by the continual arrival of militia and volunteers from all parts. Their parties extended all along the opposite bank of Hudson's River, and some had even passed it, in order to observe the least movement of the British army. The whole force under Gen. Gates was computed to

amount to 16,000 men, while the army under Gen. Burgoyne scarce amounted to 6000; and every part of the camp was reached by the grape and rifle-shot of the enemy, besides a discharge from their artillery, which was almost incessant. In this state of extreme distress and danger, the army continued with the greatest constancy and perseverance, till the evening of the 13th of October, when an inventory of provisions being taken, it was found that no more remained than what were sufficient to serve for three days; and a council of war being called, it was unanimously determined, that there was no method now remaining but to treat with the enemy. In consequence of this, a negotiation was opened next day, which speedily terminated in a capitulation of the whole British army; the principal article of which, was, that the troops were to have a free passage to Britain, on condition of not serving against America during the war. On this occasion, Gen. Gates, with a generous magnanimity, ordered his army to keep within their camp, while the British soldiers went to a place appointed for them to lay down their arms; that the latter might not have the additional mortification of being made spectacles on so melancholy event. The number of those who surrendered at Saratoga amounted to 5750, according to the American accounts; the list of sick and wounded left in the camp, when the army retreated to Saratoga, to 528; and the number of those lost by other accidents since the taking Tyconderoga, to near 3000. Thirty five brass field-pieces, 7000 stand of arms, cloathing for an equal number of soldiers, with the tents, military-chest, &c. consti-

constituted the booty on this occasion.

Sir Henry Clinton, in the mean time, had sailed up the North River, and destroyed the two forts called Montgomery and Clinton, with Fort Constitution, and another place called Continental Village, where were barracks for 2000 men. Seventy large cannon were carried away, besides a number of smaller artillery, and a great quantity of stores and ammunition; a large boom and chain reaching across the river from Fort Montgomery to a point of land called St. Anthony's Nose, and which cost not less than £.7000 Sterling, were partly destroyed, and partly carried away, as was also another boom of little less value, at Fort Constitution. The loss of the British army was but small in number, though some officers of great merit were killed in the different attacks.

Another attack was made by Sir James Wallace, with some frigates, and a body of land forces under Gen. Vaughan. The place which now suffered was named Esopus: The fortifications were destroyed, and the town itself was wantonly reduced to ashes, as that called Continental Village had been before.

But these successes, of whatever importance they might be, were now disregarded by both parties. They served only to irritate the Americans, flushed with their success; and they were utterly insufficient to raise the spirits of the British, who were now thrown into the utmost dismay.

On the 16th of March, 1778, Lord North intimated to the house of commons, that a paper had been laid before the king by the

French ambassador, intimating the conclusion of an alliance between the court of France and the United States of America. The preliminaries of this treaty had been concluded in the end of the year 1777, and a copy of them sent to congress, in order to counteract any proposals that might be made in the mean time by the British ministry. On the 6th of February, 1778, the articles were formally signed, to the great satisfaction of the French nation. They were in substance as follows:

1. If Great-Britain should, in consequence of this treaty, proceed to hostilities against France, the two nations should mutually assist one another.

2. The main end of the treaty was, in an effectual manner to maintain the independency of America.

3. Should those places of North-America, still subject to Britain, be reduced by the colonies, they should be confederated with them, or subjected to their jurisdiction.

4. Should any of the West-India islands be reduced by France, they should be deemed its property.

5. No formal treaty with Great-Britain should be concluded, either by France or America, without the consent of each other; and it was mutually agreed, that they should not lay down their arms till the independency of the states had been formally acknowledged.

6. The contracting parties mutually agreed, to invite those powers that had received injuries from Great Britain, to join the common cause.

7. The United States guaranteed to France all the possessions in the West-Indies which she should

conquer; and France, in her turn, preme authority over every conn-
guaranteed the absolute independ- try they possessed, or might acquire
ency of the states, and their su- during the war.

[To be continued.]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

FOR THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

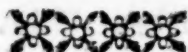
A PASTORAL.

THE sun had roll'd below the western sky,
And ting'd the horizon with purple die;
Now by degrees the vivid colours fade,
And o'er the earth descends the ev'ning shade.
In highest noon appears the queen of night,
And cheers the darkness with her silver light;
Ten thousand stars glow through the azure skies,
And groves beneath in glimm'ring prospect rise;
No feather'd songsters chaunt their rural strains,
O'er all the scene a solemn silence reigns,
Save, evening's bird, who now her artless notes,
Soft through the air the trembling music floats.
When now with joy, returning o'er the plain,
Once more Alexis wakes to love his strain:
Thrice happy day, that saw Belinda kind,
And to my arms the lovely maid resign'd;
When, in the shades of yonder verdant grove,
She heard my plaint, and own'd the pow'r of love.
Say, what surprise? When, oh! a heav'n of charms:
The lovely maid flew, trembling, to my arms.
What joy? What transport swell'd my throbbing breast,
While looks of kindness all her soul express'd;
And, smiling, beauteous as the rosy morn,
"No more Belinda shall your passion scorn;
"No more," she cry'd, "Alexis, sigh in vain,
"Nor more of happy rivals hence complain,
"See, your Belinda love for love returns,
"Her kindred soul with equal ardour burns."
She said, then leaning on her panting breast,
The fair I gently to my bosom prest;
Each rising bosom glow'd with mutual flame,
The same our wishes, and our thoughts the same.
Let other shepherds boast a better breed
Of fleecy flocks, and richer pastures feed;
Far happier lot; with my Belinda blest,
No baleful envy shall disturb my breast.
While hinds laborious turn the furrow'd plain,
Or to the earth commit the golden grain,

In

In shades reclin'd, of fragrant woodbine bow'rs,
 In song with her I'll spend the laughing hours.
 She loves my song,—your aid ye muses bring,
 Inspire me, Phœbus, while to her I sing.
 But see, Alexis, where yon winding rill,
 Descends soft murm'ring from the neighb'ring hill,
 Where oft we've met, she sits in all her charms,
 Haste, haste, Alexis, to her willing arms.

C.



An Epitaph written on the Death of Gen. ETHAN ALLEN.

HERE lies; entomb'd, the generous and the great,
 An hero born, the founder of this state;
 Who British thunder fac'd, his foes like vapours drove,
 While heroes shout, in raptures from above:
 In sudden from this lower world was hurl'd,—
 Welcom'd by warriors to the shining world;
 Hawke, Wolfe, Montgomery, in eager transport meet,
 And welcome ALLEN to the highest feat.

A Green-Mountain Boy.



VERSES by the late King of Prussia.

LOVE, by hope is still sustain'd,
 Zeal by the reward is gain'd,
 In power, authority begins,
 Weakness strength from prudence
 wins;
 Honesty is credit's wealth,
 Temp'rance the support of health;
 Wit from calm contentment springs
 Content, 'tis competence that
 brings;
 Competence, as all may see,
 Springs from good œconomy.
 Maids, to fan a lovers fire,
 Sweetness more than charms re-
 quire.
 Authors, more from truth may gain,
 Than from tropes that please the
 vain.
 Arts will less than virtues tend,
 Happiness and life to blend.
 He that happiness would get,
 Prudence more must prize than wit;
 More than riches, rosy health,
 Blameless quiet, more than wealth.

Nought to owe, and nought to
 hoard,
 Little land, and little board;
 Little favourite, true and kind,
 These are blessings to my mind.
 And when winter comes, desire
 Little room, but plenteous fire;
 Temperate glasses, generous wine,
 Dishes few whene'er I dine;
 Yes, my sober thoughts are such,
 Man must never have too much;
 Not too much—what solid sense!
 Three such little words dispense.
 Too much sleep benumbs the mind,
 Too much strife distracts mankind;
 Too much negligence is sloth,
 Too much zeal is folly's growth;
 Too much love our peace annoys,
 Too much physic life destroys;
 Too much cunning fraudulent art,
 Too much firmness, want of heart;
 Too much sparing makes a knave,
 Those are rash that are too brave.
 Too much wealth, like weight op-
 presses,

Too

Too much fame with care distresses;
 Too much pleasure death will
 bring,
 Too much wit's a dangerous thing;
 Too much trust is folly's guide,
 Too much spirit is but pride;
 He's a dupe that is too free,
 Too much bounty weak must be;
 Too much complaisance a knave,
 Too much zeal to please a slave;
 This too much, though bad it seem,
 Chang'd with ease too good you
 deem;
 But in this you are my friend,
 For on trifles all depend.
 Trifles great effects produce,
 Both of pleasure and of use.
 Trifles often turn the scale,
 When in love or law we fail.
 Trifles to the great commend,
 Trifles make proud beauty bend.
 Trifles prompt the poet's strain,
 Trifles oft distract the brain.
 Trifles, trifles more or less,
 Give or with-hold success,
 Trifles, when we hope, can't cheer,
 Trifles smite us when with fear.
 All the flames that lovers know,
 Trifles quench and trifles blow.



PARODY on the Aristocratic Song of
God save the King.

GOD save the rights of man!
 Give us a heart to scan,
 Blessings so dear!
 Let them be spread around,

Where any man is found,
 And let the welcome sound
 Ravish each ear.
 See from the universe,
 Darkness and clouds disperse,
 Mankind awake.
 Reason and truth appear,
 Freedom advances near,
 Monarchs with terror hear—
 See how they quake!
 Long have we felt the stroke,
 Long have we borne the yoke,
 Sluggish and tame;
 But now the lion roars,
 And a loud note he pores,
 Spreading to distant shores
 Liberty's flame.
 Godlike and great the strife,
 Life will indeed be life,
 Should we prevail.
 Death, in so just a cause,
 Crowns us with loud applause,
 And from tyrannic laws,
 Bids us all hail!
 O'er the Germanic powers,
 Big indignation lowers,
 Ready to fall.
 Whilst the rude slavish host,
 In their long numbers lost,
 Freedom's almighty trust
 Laughs at them all.
 Fame, let thy trumpet sound,
 Tell all the world around,
 Frenchmen are free!
 Tell ribbands, crowns, and stars,
 Kings, traitors, troops, and wars,
 We will be free!



The Creed of the amphibious Professor of Christianity.

I LOVE, with all my heart,
 The apostolic part,
 And for that 'stablishment,
 My conscience gives consent,
 Most righteous is the cause,
 To fight for Jesus' laws;
 This is my mind and heart,
 Tho' none will take my part,
 Th' antichristian part here;
 Most hateful doth appear;
 I ever have deny'd:
 To be on Satan's side.
 To fight for such a king,
 Will sinners' ruin bring:
 In this opinion I
 Resolve to live and die.

ANTINOMIAN.

Me-

Meteorological Observations for September, 1795.

D.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS.	WEATHER.
	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1	64	73	61	sw.	Cloudy, with some rain.
2	58	74	57	sw.	Ditto A. M. Fair P. M.
3	50	73	54	sw. to N.	Fair weather.
4	47	79	62	N.	Do.
5	55	83	64	NW.	Ditto A. M. Cloudy P. M.
6	60	80	70	S.	Cloudy dull weather.
7	65	81	71	S.	Cloudy, with some showers.
8	63	80	58	sw. to S.	Fair A. M. Cloudy P. M.
9	52	76	61	NW.	Fair weather.
10	55	68	56	NW.	Cloudy A. M. Fair and windy P. M.
11	43	66	54	NW.	Fair day. Cloudy evening.
12	50	64	48	W.	Cloudy.
13	50	60	70	S.	Cloudy, with some rain.
14	67	86	71	S.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
15	70	90	70	sw.	Fair and pleasant.
16	65	59	62	W. to N.	Cloudy and hazy. Rainy and windy at night.
17	58	71	62	S.	Cloudy windy weather.
18	65	85	52	S. to W.	Cloudy A. M. Rain and thunder P. M.
19	50	60	40	NW.	Cloudy.
20	41	54	36	SE.	Cloudy A. M. Rain P. M.
21	47	44	40	NW.	Rainy and windy weather.
22	38	49	44	NW.	Cloudy. Snow on mount. but no frost at Rutland.
23	40	54	43	N.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
24	43	68	58	sw.	Fair A. M. Cloudy P. M.
25	55	74	57	S.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
26	47	72	55	S.	Fair and pleasant.
27	53	64	54	S.	Rainy.
28	52	79	63	S.	Fair.
29	56	58	36	W.	Cloudy.
30	30	56	46	NW.	Fair and pleasant. Vines killed by frost.

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